S2810-2

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Job Training Partnership Act

State of Iowa

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PREFACE

Labor Market Information (Job Training Partnership Act) is a statistical and analytical presentation of labor force, population, and occupational data for the State of Iowa. It is prepared by Research and Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration. Computerized applicant data have been extensively utilized in the preparation of this report.

As this report is being written, service delivery areas, which are required by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) have not been defined. For this reason, Labor Market Information for JTPA only encompasses the state as a whole. However, it is anticipated that data for service delivery areas will be available after these areas have been designated.

The Iowa Department of Job Service is fully committed and dedicated to a policy of equal employment opportunity for all in recruitment, examination, appointment, training, promotion, retention, discipline and any other aspect of personnel administration, without any consideration for race, color, creed, age, sex, political or religious affiliations or national origin. Discrimination on the basis of age or sex or physical or mental disability is prohibited except where specific age, sex or physical or mental requirements constitute a bona fide occupational qualification necessary for proper and efficient administration.

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JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of the Job Training Partnership Act is to help prepare hard-to-employ disadvantaged Americans for productive employment. The act will provide remedial education, training and other employment services to low-income unemployed youths and adults through a locally based service delivery system.

Required Labor Market Information [1/]

The Job Training Partnership Act specifies that a considerable array of Labor Market Information (LMI) be developed that will lead to a comprehensive "labor market and occupational supply and demand information system".

The amount and diversity of the information required is substantial. Generally, these elements fall into these major categories:

Labor Force and General Population Information
Information on Industries and Firms
Information on Occupations and Jobs
Training and Placement Assistance Information

The Act indicates that the data are needed for the following program management uses: program planning, program evaluation, economic analysis, economic development, resource allocation, job placement, job development, job search assistance, employability development, vocational counseling, and the administration of the work test for program eligibility. The following listing covers only data items actually specified in the wording of the Act. Within each of the four main categories, closely related data items are similarly grouped together.

Labor Force and General Population Information

1. Demographic information is required for population estimates, the number and characteristics of the population to be served, and the changing demographic patterns of the American workforce.

2. Target Groups Specifically identified:

   Native Americans (includes nonreservation as well as federally recognized "tribes, bands, or groups")
   American Samoans (a Report to the Congress due October 1, 1983 is mentioned in the Conference Statement)
   Migrant and seasonal farmworkers
   Eligible youth residing in rural areas

1/ The LMI data elements addressed in this section are based on an analysis of the Act prepared by the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. (Courtesy of the Economic Research and Analysis Department, Texas Employment Commission.)

Offenders
Ex-offenders
Handicapped
Single heads of households with dependent children
AFDC recipients
School dropouts
Economically disadvantaged and low-income persons (data relating to these individuals are to be based on 1980 Census or later data)
Adults in families with an income below the low-income level
Individuals 14 and 15 years old
Youth, defined as those 16-21 years old
Job Corps eligible youth, defined as those 14-21 years old
Adults, defined as those 22 years old and over
Young adults 22-24 years old
Older (55 years and over) workers
Veterans
  Service-connected disabled
  Vietnam era
  Recently separated
Dislocated workers
Displaced homemakers
Women
Minority groups
Individuals in the process of making career decision choices
High School seniors entering the full-time labor market upon graduation
Individuals with limited English-language proficiency
Teenage parents
Alcoholics
Addicts

3. Ratio of economically disadvantaged youth to economically disadvantaged adults.

4. Employment data. Specially mentioned are the ratio of current private employment to population, both national and local, and the ratio between civilian governmental employment and non-governmental employment.

5. Unemployment data and rates, especially for use in the allocation process. Information is needed for determining areas of substantial unemployment, the excess number unemployed, and those individuals who have been unemployed 15 weeks or more.

6. Labor force participation, involuntary part-time employment, and full-time employment at wages less than the poverty level.

7. Supply of labor available from education and from training programs.

8. Forecasts of labor supply at the national and "subnational" levels.

9. Affirmative action and nondiscrimination data: race, color religion, sex, national origin, age, and handicap.

10. Poverty and lower living standard income levels. Special mention is made of National, State, and local household budget data at different levels of living, including a level of adequacy, to reflect the differences of household living costs in regions and localities, both urban and rural.

11. An annual statistical measure of labor market related economic hardship in the nation.

12. An annual report relating labor force status to earnings and income.

Information on Industries and Firms

13. Determination of labor market areas, including those geographic portions that are "a substantial part of a labor market area".

14. The industrial composition of a labor market area.

15. Information regarding employment and economic conditions, especially if changes in labor market conditions require deviations from an approved job training plan. Special mention is made of the problems of employment in rural areas.

16. Private non-profit enterprises employing 500 or fewer employees.

17. Growth industries and jobs reflecting the use of new technological skills. This involves the identification of geographic and occupational areas of potential growth or decline, and an assessment of the potential impact of such growth or decline on individuals, industries, and communities.

18. Develop methods to ascertain annually energy development and conservation employment impact data by type and scale of energy technologies used. This information is to be presented to the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of HUD, and the Director of OMB.

19. Statistical data relating to permanent lay-offs and plant closings. An annual report is required on the number of such closings, the number of workers displaced, the location of the affected facilities, and the types of industries involved.

Information on Occupations and Jobs

20. An annual report on the status of occupational information capabilities at the state and national levels.

21. Current employment data by occupation and industry, based on the Occupational Employment Statistics program.

22. Projections of employment and openings by occupation for the State and designated areas within the State. Forecasts of labor demand are also called for at the national and "subnational" levels.

23. Description of job duties, training and education requirements, working conditions, and characteristics of occupations.

24. Occupational career and vocational exploration information enabling users to set "realistic career goals". Special mention was made of information on career opportunities in the armed forces.

25. Career information delivery systems, especially on-line computer systems.

26. Information on civilian manpower needs in military installations and on skilled workers critical to defense readiness.

Training and Placement Assistance Information

27. A nationwide computerized Job Bank and matching program. This entails an occupational information file on projections of the numbers and types of jobs on a regional, state, or local basis, and a file of labor supply information by occupation.

28. Job search information for use in job-seeking skills training and job clubs.

29. Information to determine when an individual cannot obtain employment within the commuting area (for relocation assistance purposes).

30. Job opportunities within the local labor market for which individuals could be retrained, and whether training opportunities for such employment opportunities exist or could be provided within the local labor market.

31. Employment opportunities located in another state for which workers could be trained.

32. Occupations determined to be in sectors of the economy which have a high potential for sustained demand or growth for which workers could be trained.

33. Regional or nationwide efforts to develop a labor force with skills that promote the use of renewable energy technologies, energy conservation, and the weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

34. Occupations for which demand exceeds supply are mentioned in terms of "industry-wide skill shortages" and "worker shortages". Workers are to be trained in these occupations.

35. Prevailing entry level wages and benefits. Individuals in on-the-job training shall be compensated by the employer at the same rates as similarly situated employees and at the prevailing rates of pay for individuals employed in similar occupations by the same employer. In addition, trainees are to receive benefits and working conditions at the same level and to the same extent as other employees doing the same type of work.

Job Service Labor Market Information

The Iowa Department of Job Service operates 71 Job Placement (JP) offices and 11 Area Claims Centers. In addition, basic Job Insurance (JI) claims are taken at all JP offices.

Job Service of Iowa also functions as a Labor Market Information (LMI) delivery system for the State and all of its counties. The data presented in this and other reports are generated by JP and JI activities throughout Iowa. Information is available on the characteristics of Job Service claimants and applicants, in addition to their occupational classifications. In addition, occupational and wage data are available from job openings which have been listed with all JP offices in the State. Because Job Service serves more than 350,000 applicants and 186,000 claimants, the Agency is able to collect job related data on a large sample of the population of Iowa. In addition, during the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1982, Iowa employers listed more than 140,000 openings with the Job Service. This information does not include all the vacancies available in Iowa because employers may use other sources to find workers. However, as a result of this large volume of employers and applicants who utilize the Agency, it appears that the Job Service is able to collect data on an excellent cross section of job seekers and openings which are available in the State.

The Iowa Department of Job Service also conducts and publishes the results of the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey (in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics).

The OES program is designed to meet the needs of planners, educators, state employment security agencies and many others in government and private industry concerned with human resource development. Some of the important uses of this data are:

1. Education and Training Planning

   - for assessment of current and future occupational needs
   - for evaluation and development of study and training programs in relation to employment requirements
   - for accommodation to technological, economic and other changes

2. Career and Job Counseling

   - for assistance in the guidance of students, trainees and job seekers in career or job selection
   - for background in the referral of applicants to industries and locations which utilize their skills

3. Industry and Business Administration

   - for improved worker selection by providing a larger supply of better trained workers, as a result of educational training and recruiting programs attuned to occupational needs
   - for formulation of policies, plans and goals in relation to present and future occupational patterns
   - for adjustment to new technologies and other changes
   - for identification of markets for products and services

The OES program provides detailed data on industry staffing patterns and has three major elements:

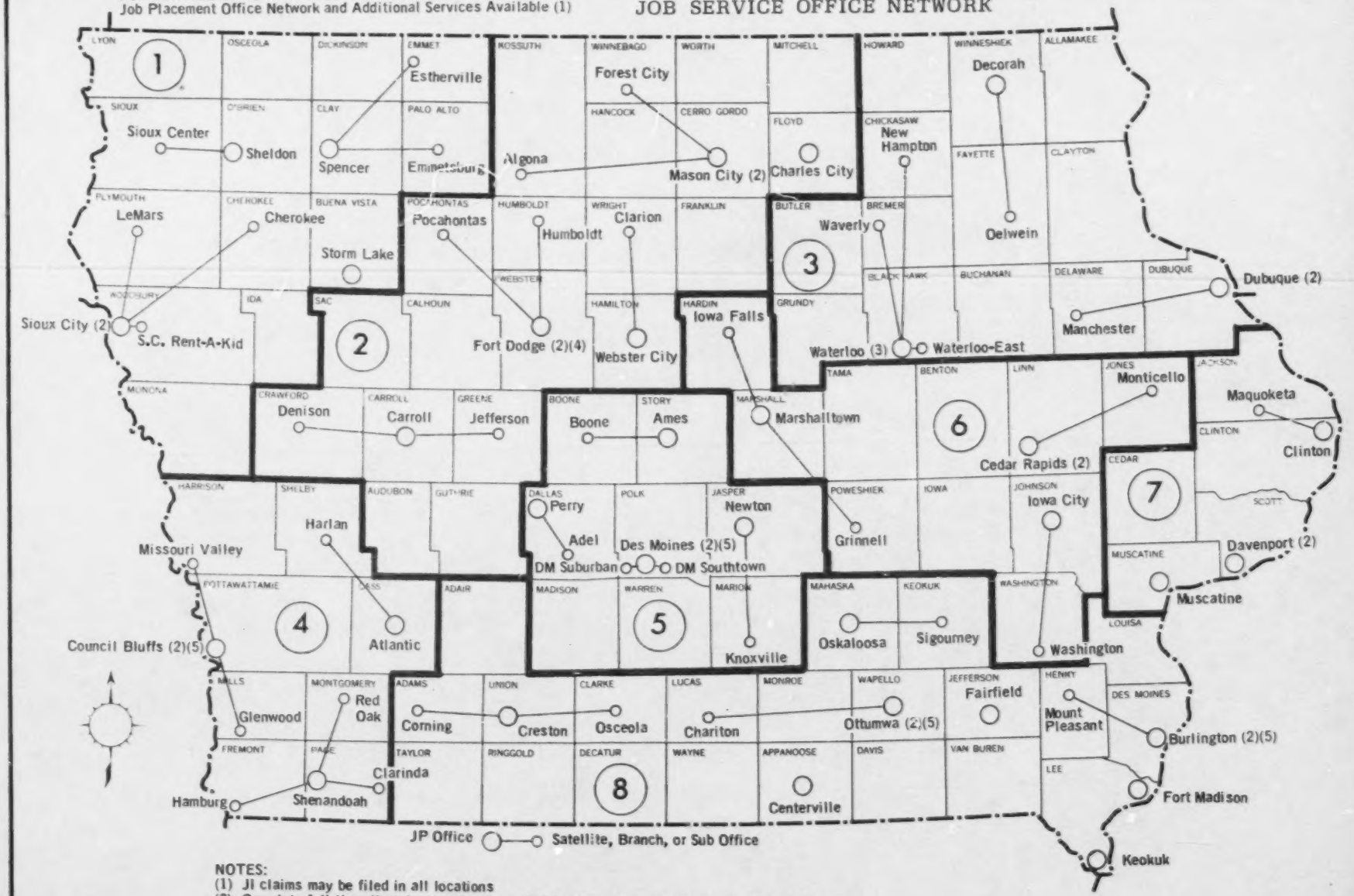
1. OES Survey
2. National/State Industry - Occupation Matrix System
3. State and Area Occupational Projections Program

The OES survey is a mail survey of a sample of establishments in a sector of the economy conducted in a three year cycle:

1st Year - Wholesale and Retail Trade, Regulated Industries
2nd Year - Manufacturing Industries
3rd Year - Nonmanufacturing Industries - Construction, Finance and Services

JOB SERVICE OF IOWA---FIELD OPERATIONS--MAY 1983
Job Placement Office Network and Additional Services Available (1)

JOB SERVICE OFFICE NETWORK



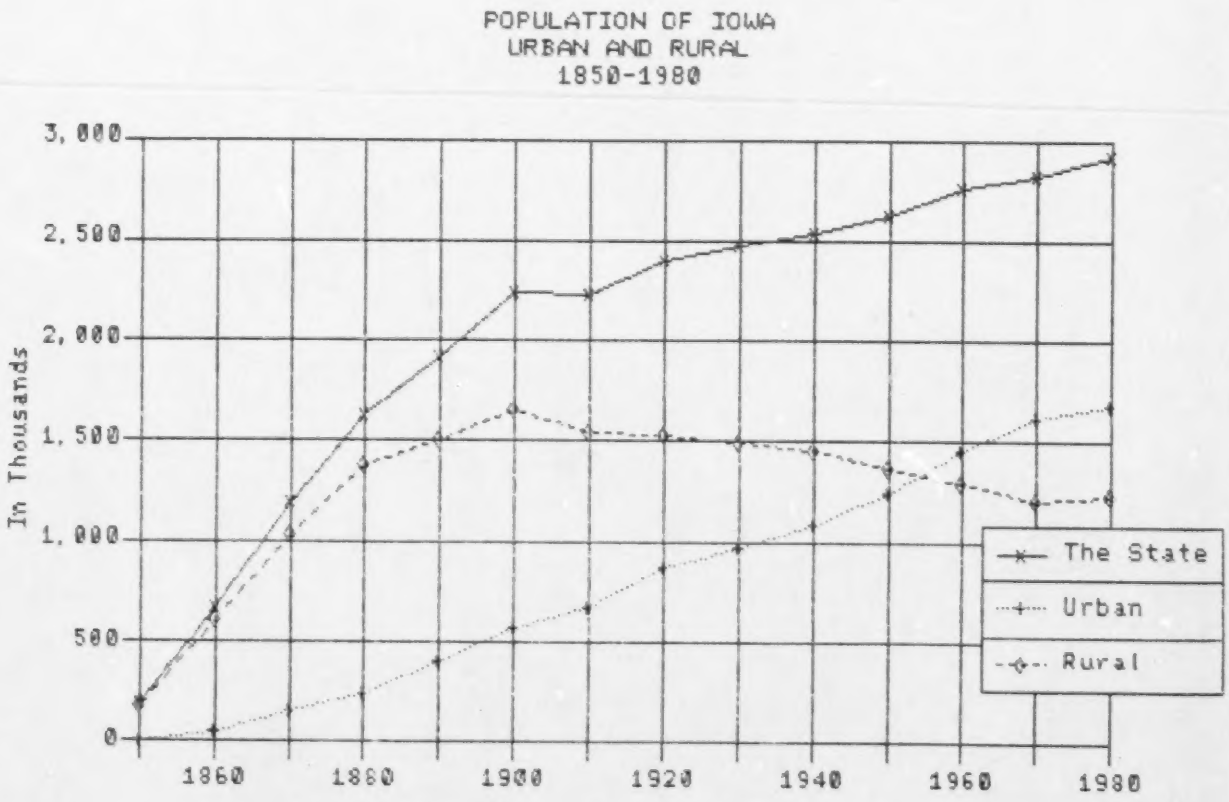
NOTES:
(1) JI claims may be filed in all locations
(2) Complete full time JI claims service is available at the same location as the JP Office.
(3) Complete full time JI claims service is available at a separate location in the same city.
(4) A full time WIN office is available at the same location as the JP Office.
(5) A full time WIN office is available at a separate location in the same city.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

Definition of the State of Iowa

The state of Iowa is composed of about 56,000 square miles of land located in what is known as the North Central Region of the United States. The state is bordered on the east by the Mississippi River and on the west by the Missouri River. Des Moines is the state capitol and its largest city, with a 1980 population of 191,003.

While Iowa is traditionally considered a rural state, the number of inhabitants who live outside of towns and cities has been declining for most of this century. The decade of the nineteen-seventies was the first ten year period since the eighteen-nineties that the rural population of Iowa did not decrease. In contrast, the history of the urban portion of the state has been one of unbroken growth. In terms of population, Iowa became an urban state between 1950 and 1960. By 1980, more than 57 percent of Iowa residents lived in cities and towns.



Source: Bureau of the Census.

Agriculture continues to play a major role in the state economy. However, the agricultural share of both employment and income continues to shrink. Between 1961 and 1981 nonfarm personal income increased by more than 450% while farm income was only growing by 110%, which was less than the rise in the Consumer Price Index during the same twenty year period.

TABLE 1

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
United States & Iowa (In Percent)
November 1982

	United States	Iowa
Total	89,451,000	1,028,600
Manufacturing	20.5%	19.4%
Mining	1.2	0.2
Construction	4.4	3.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	5.6	5.0
Trade	23.0	25.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.0	5.7
Services	21.4	20.5
Government	17.9	20.1

Although Iowa is primarily known as an agricultural state, Iowa's industrial output is almost three times greater than its agricultural output. In 1978, industrial production was estimated at $26.5 billion. However, much of this production is agriculture related; food and kindred products and farm machinery account for about half of the value of industrial production. Other prominent Iowa manufactured products include: construction machinery, electrical equipment, primary and fabricated metals, chemicals, rubber goods and plastics.

Iowa's central location and diversified transportation system provides convenient access to all parts of the country.

Interstate highways cross Iowa east and west, north and south, and along the western border. Iowa's highways and farm-to-market roads provide easy access to urban centers and ten-state regional markets. Iowa ranks ninth in the nation for total mileage of all road systems, even though it is only twenty-fifth in area.

Nearly all Iowa communities have access to rail service. Iowa is served by 14 railroads with over 7,000 miles of track in Iowa; eight of the railroads offer "piggyback" service. Shipments can reach about one-fourth of the nation in a day, and the farthest point in about four days.

Iowa is bordered by two navigable rivers. Goods can go by water as far east as Pennsylvania, west to Oklahoma, and to seaports on the Gulf and Great Lakes. Water transportation is of prime importance in international trade and in competitive rate structure among other means of transportation. In 1980, a record of 34.4 million tons of cargo on the Mississippi

passed through the Davenport-Rock Island area. Nearly two thirds consisted of grain shipments, while an additional fifth contained coal and petroleum products. Missouri barge traffic passing through Omaha-Council Bluffs carried 350,293 tons of traffic during 1980. In addition, the state is served by six major airlines and ten "feeder" lines. An airport suitable for a company plane can be located within a 30-minute driving radius from any point in the state. Iowa has 355 public and private airports; of these 88 have all-weather runways and 133 are lighted. Almost 3,000 general aircraft are in use in Iowa.

Finally, the state is served by an excellent educational system. Iowa contains 451 public school districts, in addition to 276 parochial and private schools. There are also three state universities in addition to thirty-eight private colleges and universities. Iowans are also able to attend fifteen area vocational-technical schools and community colleges.

Iowa's Population in 1980

The State population numbered 2,913,808 in 1980 and the State ranked twenty-seventh in number of inhabitants among the fifty states. Historically, the population of Iowa has grown more slowly than that of the nation. For this reason, the ranking of Iowa (in terms of population) has dropped in each decade since 1950. Most of the difference in growth rates can be attributed to the level of out-migration experienced by the State. In each decade since 1940, more persons left Iowa than moved into it. Between 1970 and 1980, the State lost a net total of 60,892 residents through out-migration. However, this was a lower rate than during the previous three decades.

TABLE 2

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES & THE STATE OF IOWA

Year	Population		Percent Change 1/		Net Migration Percent
	U.S.	Iowa	U.S.	Iowa	Iowa
1940	132,165,129	2,538,628	---	---	---
1950	150,844,547	2,621,073	14.1	3.3	-7.2
1960	179,325,671	2,757,537	18.9	5.2	-9.0
1970	203,235,298	2,822,991	13.3	2.4	-6.6
1980	226,504,825	2,913,608	11.4	3.2	-2.2

1/ Percent change from last census

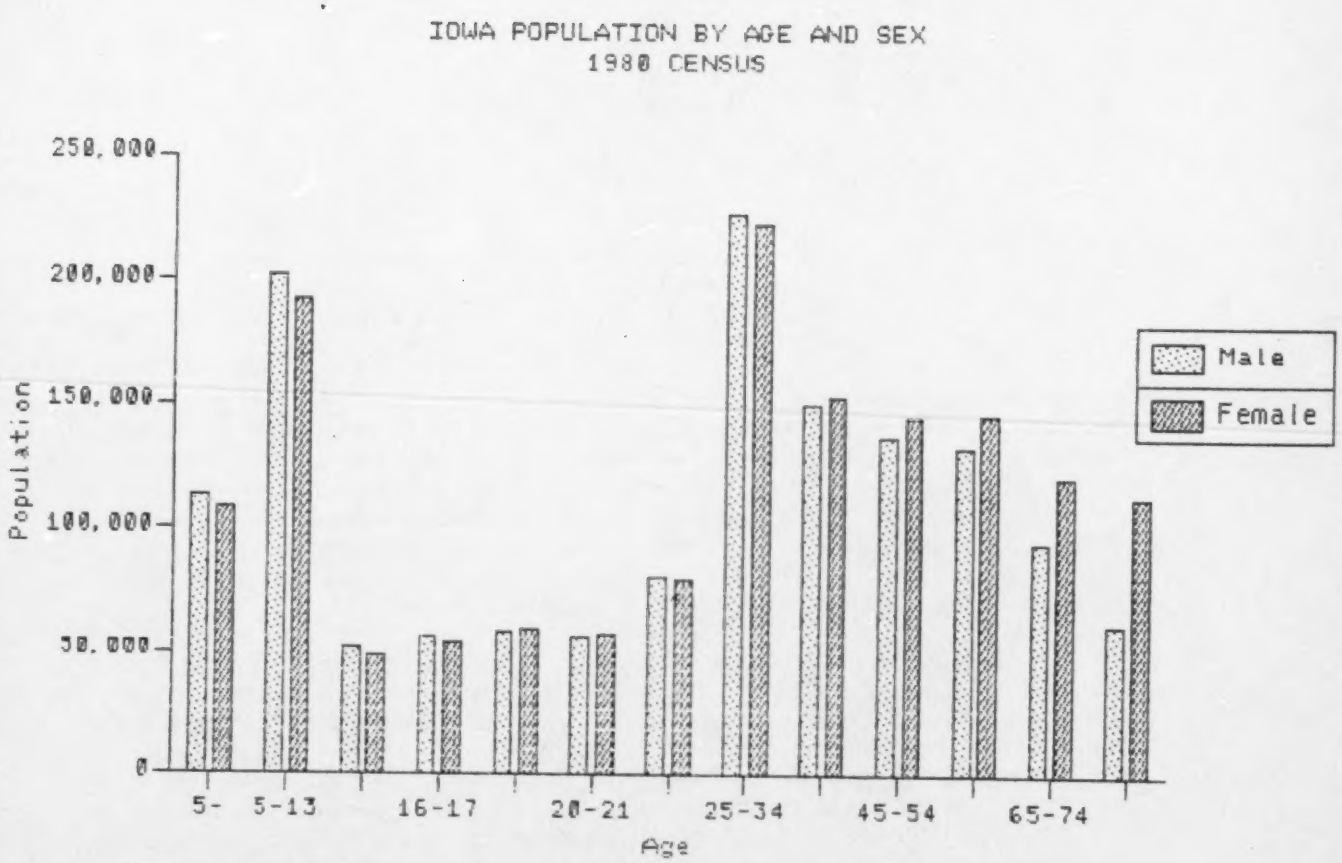
Sex: Women continue to outnumber men because of their greater life expectancy. Females comprise slightly more than sixty percent of the over sixty-five population, while only accounting for just under half of those Iowans who are younger than twenty-five years of age.

Age: The 1980 census recorded a median age of thirty, with the median for women being almost three years older than the average age for men. During the decade, the Iowa population grew slightly older as a result of the aging of the post-war "baby boom" generation. This resulted in dramatic increases in the number of Iowa residents between the ages of 20 and 35. In addition, declining fertility caused the number of persons under age 15 to drop by 143,776 between the censuses of 1970 and 1980. This has led to a decline in school enrollment.

Race: During the decade, the black population of the State climbed by nearly a third over its 1970 level. The largest numerical increase occurred in Scott County, where the number of black residents grew by more than 2,700 persons. However, the black populations of both the Des Moines and Waterloo MSAs each increased by more than 2,000 inhabitants. It appears that the majority of these persons settled in counties which already had large established black communities. While the number of black Iowans increased at all age levels, the most significant growth occurred in the under 35 age brackets. In fact, the black population went against the State trend by experiencing increases in the under 20

"school age" group.

Between 1970 and 1980, the most notable change in the composition of the population of Iowa was the influx of great numbers of "other nonwhites" into the State. This was the direct result of the large number of Southeast Asian refugees who were welcomed to Iowa in the aftermath of the Vietnam War. Because of the arrival of these new inhabitants, the "other nonwhite" population of the State more than tripled. Thirty-eight percent of the additional nonwhites settled in the Des Moines MSA. The "other nonwhite" population of the Des Moines area increased by more than 800% during the decade. Smaller, but still dramatic, percentage increases occurred in most Iowa population centers. The most important reason that such a great number of refugees settled in the Des Moines area was the availability of services, such as the Iowa Refugee Service Center.



Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3

IOWA POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

1980 Census

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
TOTAL	2,913,808	100.0%	1,416,390	100.0%	1,497,418	100.0%
Under 5	221,628	7.6	113,305	8.0	108,323	7.2
5-13	394,430	13.5	201,876	14.3	192,554	12.9
14-15	100,245	3.4	51,595	3.6	48,650	3.3
16-17	109,570	3.8	55,808	3.9	53,762	3.6
18-19	116,129	4.0	57,627	4.1	58,502	3.9
20-21	112,715	3.9	55,798	3.9	56,917	3.8
22-24	159,309	5.4	79,951	5.6	79,358	5.3
25-34	449,154	15.4	226,979	16.0	222,175	14.8
35-44	302,697	10.4	149,634	10.6	153,063	10.2
45-54	281,422	9.7	137,018	9.7	144,404	9.6
55-64	278,925	9.6	132,131	9.3	146,794	9.8
65-74	214,854	7.4	94,248	6.7	120,606	8.1
75 & over	172,730	5.9	60,420	4.3	112,310	7.5

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

Labor Force Characteristics & Trends

Between 1970 and 1980, the Iowa labor force grew considerably faster than the state population. While the number of residents climbed by only 3.2 percent (or 99,887) during the decade, the state labor force increased by 28.5 percent (or 321,600). A rapidly expanding labor force was needed for the nearly 219,000 nonagricultural jobs which were created in Iowa during the past decade. Population growth by itself was not sufficient to fill these new positions. It was the entrance of large numbers of women and young persons that provided Iowa employers with the most important source of additional workers.

TABLE 4

IOWA LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 1970 & 1980 1/

	1970	1980
Total	57.6	62.5
Sex		
Male	77.1	76.2
Female	40.0	50.0
Race		
White	57.6	65.6
Nonwhite	58.4	61.6
Age		
Under 20	47.6	66.8 2/
20 - 24	66.6	81.0
25 - 44	70.3	81.6
45 & Over	49.7	47.4

1/ Data for all items except 1980 labor force participation by age are derived from the U. S. Census of population.

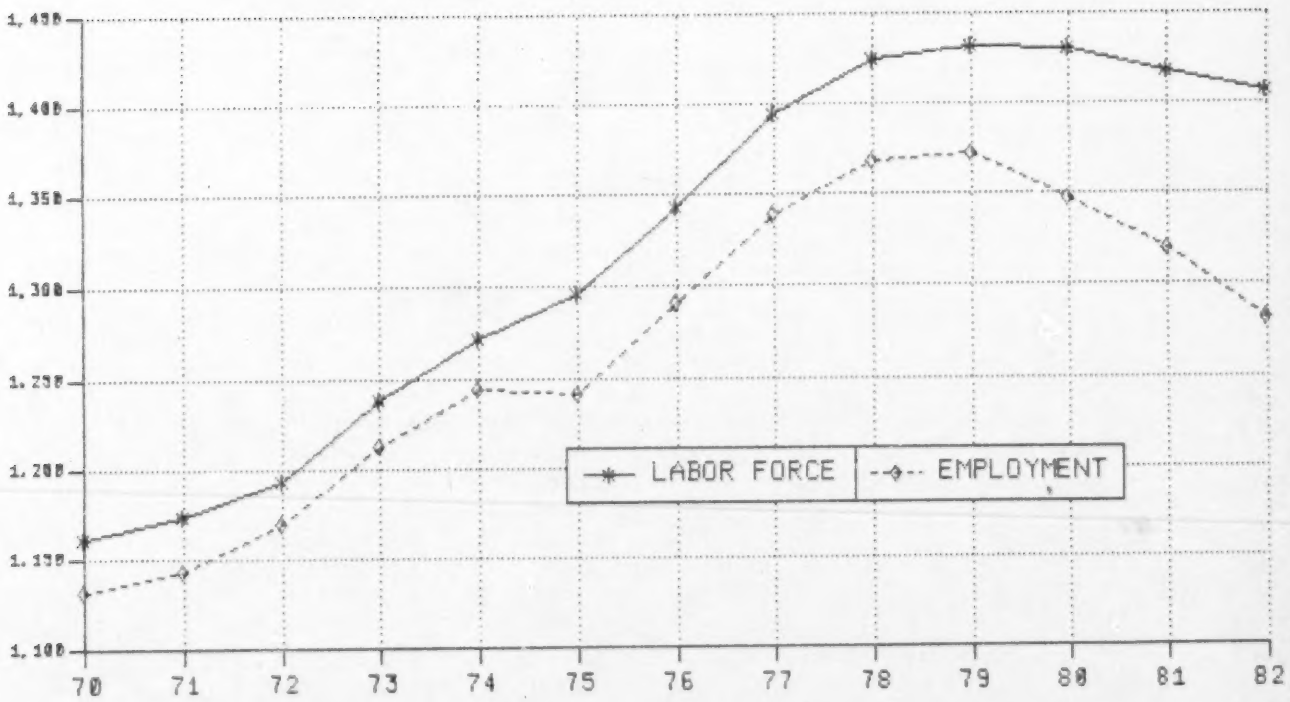
2/ Source: Current population survey

There were several major reasons for the increased labor force participation of women during the decade. One cause was the social trend which encouraged married women to work outside of their homes for both personal and financial reasons. In addition, inflationary pressures forced many women to seek employment in order to maintain the purchasing power of their families. There was also a growing number of female family heads who joined the labor force in order to support both themselves and those who depended upon them for economic sustenance.

Another source of new workers was the entrance of great numbers of young workers (below age 20) into the Iowa labor force. During the decade, the size of this youth labor force climbed by more than eighty percent. By itself, population growth would only have accounted for a twenty percent increase. The end of the Vietnam war was a major cause

of the rise in the labor force participation of young workers. When the 1970 census was taken, many young Iowa residents were kept out of the civilian labor force by service in the military. At the same time, others were attending colleges. By the last half of the decade, these pressures had disappeared. Military service was no longer a significant factor in youth labor force participation, particularly among young males.

IOWA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT 1970-1982
(CPS ADJUSTED)



SOURCE: RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

Employment Developments by Industry 1/

Construction: Employment in the construction industry averaged 35,100 workers during 1982, a sharp drop from the number who were employed in the previous year. The number of building employees has fallen in each year since 1978. If normal seasonal trends are discounted, the Iowa construction industry began to decline in July of 1979. This was almost entirely caused by record high interest rates, which raised the cost of building projects beyond the means of potential buyers. Construction employment is expected to begin recovering during 1983 and 1984 as a result of declining interest rates, in addition to an increase in federally financed highway projects.

Durable Goods Manufacturing: Because of the high cost of many durable goods, the decision (by both businesses and individuals) to purchase them is often influenced by the rate of interest and the availability of money. This dependence is similar to that of the construction industry. Therefore, high interest rates are one reason that employment in the durable goods industries continued to fall during 1982. The strongest relationship between construction and durable goods can be found by observing trends in lumber and furniture. This industry group began declining in July of 1979, the same month in which construction employment began to drop. For the same reason, stone, clay and glass also began to lose workers in the third quarter of 1979.

During 1982, employment in the primary metals industry fell to its lowest level since 1976. This industry lost workers in ten out of the twelve months of the year. Similarly, nonelectrical machinery has been losing workers since mid 1979. This industrial group includes both farm and construction machinery. Farmers have reduced their purchases of machinery because of high interest rates, in addition to the rising cost of fuel, pesticides and fertilizer. The prices of many agricultural commodities were too low to provide many farmers with sufficient income to purchase additional equipment.

In order to reduce inventories, many Iowa manufacturers have closed entire plants for short periods of time, usually ranging from one to four weeks in duration. For example, it was not unusual for nonelectrical machinery to drop by as much as nine thousand workers in one month and then rise sharply during the following month. However, a growing number of layoffs were classified as "indefinite". For this reason, there was an increase in the number of workers who had no assurance of returning to their former jobs.

1/ Seasonal influences have been removed from these estimates through the use of the X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. Seasonal adjustment of the estimates should present a clearer picture of the impact of the national business cycle on Iowa's economy.

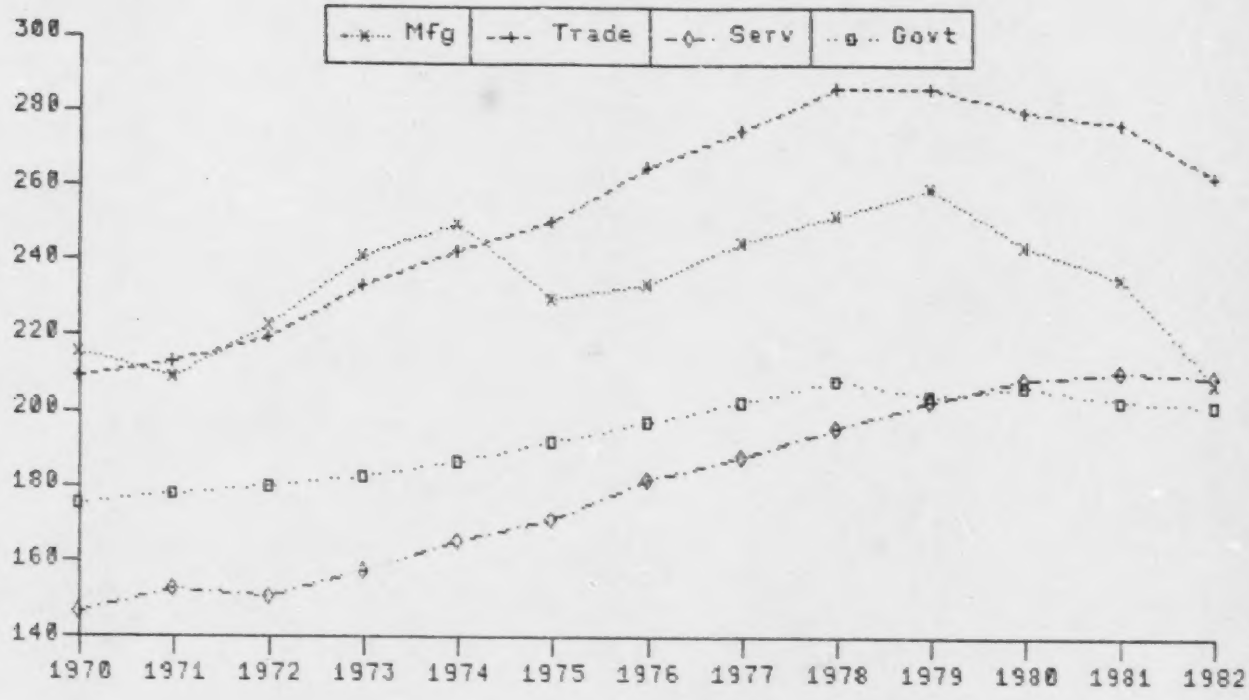
TABLE 5

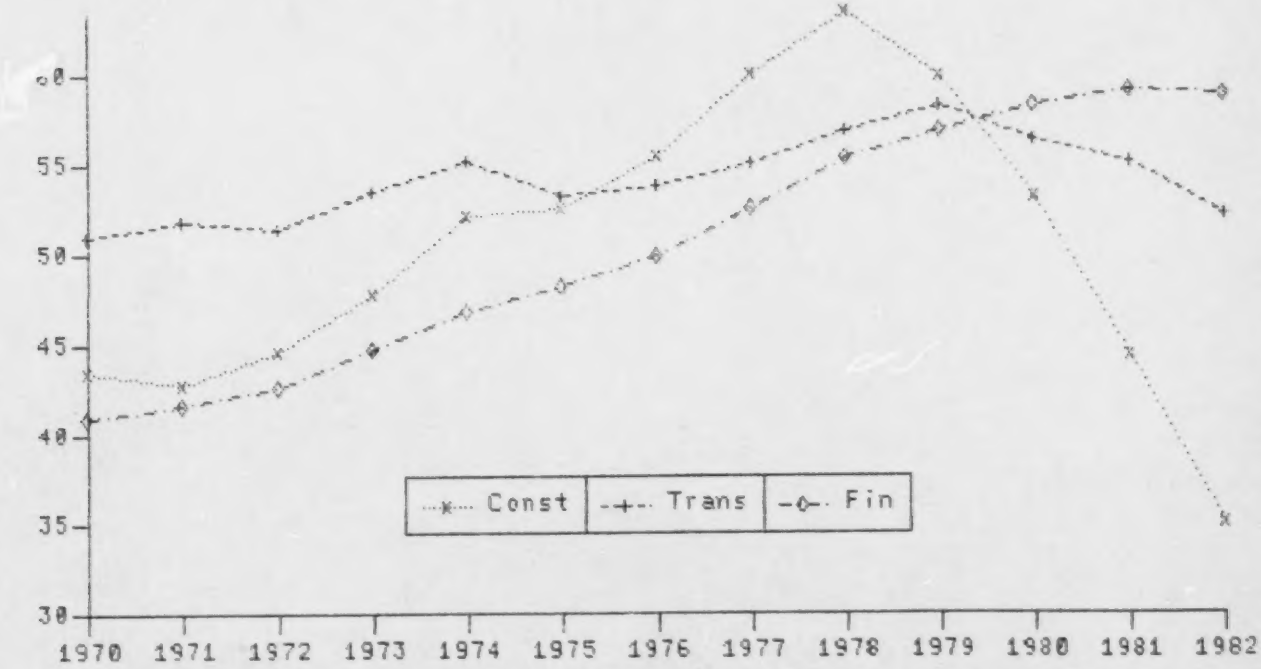
IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1982	NOVEMBER 1982	DECEMBER 1981	CHANGE FROM NOV. 1982 TO DEC. 1982	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1981 TO DEC. 1982
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1,037,800	1,044,700	1,085,100	-6,900	-47,300
MANUFACTURING	197,600	200,200	229,300	-2,600	-31,700
DURABLE GOODS	113,800	114,900	138,800	-1,100	-25,000
LUMBER & FURNITURE	7,500	7,600	8,000	-100	-500
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	4,700	5,000	5,100	-300	-400
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	6,600	6,900	8,300	-300	-1,700
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	16,600	16,700	17,800	-100	-1,200
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	42,900	43,200	60,400	-300	-17,500
FARM MACHINERY	19,800	19,600	24,700	+200	-4,900
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACHINERY	9,500	9,700	19,500	-200	-10,000
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	20,600	20,600	22,300	+0	-1,700
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	6,700	6,600	7,400	+100	-700
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	8,200	8,200	9,400	+0	-1,200
NONDURABLE GOODS	83,800	85,300	90,500	-1,500	-6,700
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	41,400	42,800	45,800	-1,400	-4,400
MEAT PRODUCTS	19,500	20,500	22,500	-1,000	-3,000
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	10,200	10,200	11,200	+0	-1,000
BAKERY PRODUCTS	2,000	2,000	2,100	+0	-100
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	3,800	3,800	3,900	+0	-100
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	3,800	3,800	4,000	+0	-200
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	17,100	17,200	17,400	-100	-300
NEWSPAPERS	6,900	6,900	7,000	+0	-100
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	6,700	6,700	7,300	+0	-600
RUBBER & PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC	9,100	9,100	10,100	+0	-1,000
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	2,000	1,900	2,000	+100	+0
NONMANUFACTURING	840,200	844,500	855,800	-4,300	-15,600
NONMETALLIC MINING	1,700	1,900	1,800	-200	-100
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	35,400	40,400	40,600	-5,000	-5,200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	50,100	50,300	53,000	-200	-2,900
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	6,300	6,300	6,900	+0	-600
COMMUNICATION	13,000	13,000	13,900	+0	-900
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	10,200	10,200	10,400	+0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	268,400	267,100	276,600	+1,300	-8,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	72,600	73,300	74,200	-700	-1,600
RETAIL TRADE	195,900	193,800	202,500	+2,100	-6,600
RETAIL, GENERAL MERCHANDISE	27,000	26,000	29,000	+1,000	-2,000
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	59,200	59,000	59,100	+200	+100
BANKING	18,100	18,100	18,200	+0	-100
INSURANCE CARRIERS & AGENTS	24,500	24,500	24,100	+0	+400
SERVICES	211,200	211,400	211,400	-200	-200
MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	78,800	78,800	78,500	+0	+300
GOVERNMENT	214,000	214,300	213,200	-300	+800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	19,400	19,300	19,200	+100	+200
STATE GOVERNMENT	55,700	56,000	53,900	-300	+1,800
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	138,800	138,900	140,200	-100	-1,400
PERSONS INVOLVED IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	1,700	1,100	200	+600	+1,500

SOURCE: Audit and Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1970-1982





SOURCE: Research and Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service.

Nondurable Goods Manufacturing: Employment in the nondurable goods sector is traditionally more stable than durable goods employment. While sharp monthly changes may be normal in many of these industries, nondurables have not suffered from the same cyclical fluctuations as the durable goods industries. This results because goods, such as food and clothing, are the last items cut from family budgets in response to declining income.

Food and kindred products is the largest nondurable goods industry group. Meat products is the food industry which employs the greatest number of workers. In both Iowa and the nation, employment in the red meat industry has been declining steadily since 1972. This was partially caused by a drop in per-capita consumption of beef and lamb. During 1981, two Iowa meat packing plants closed. In addition, several thousand workers from other companies lost their jobs as companies eliminated entire product lines. Part of these reductions were caused by the desire of firms to reduce costs. There is also a need to locate meat boxing operations nearer to slaughtering sites in order to lower energy usage.

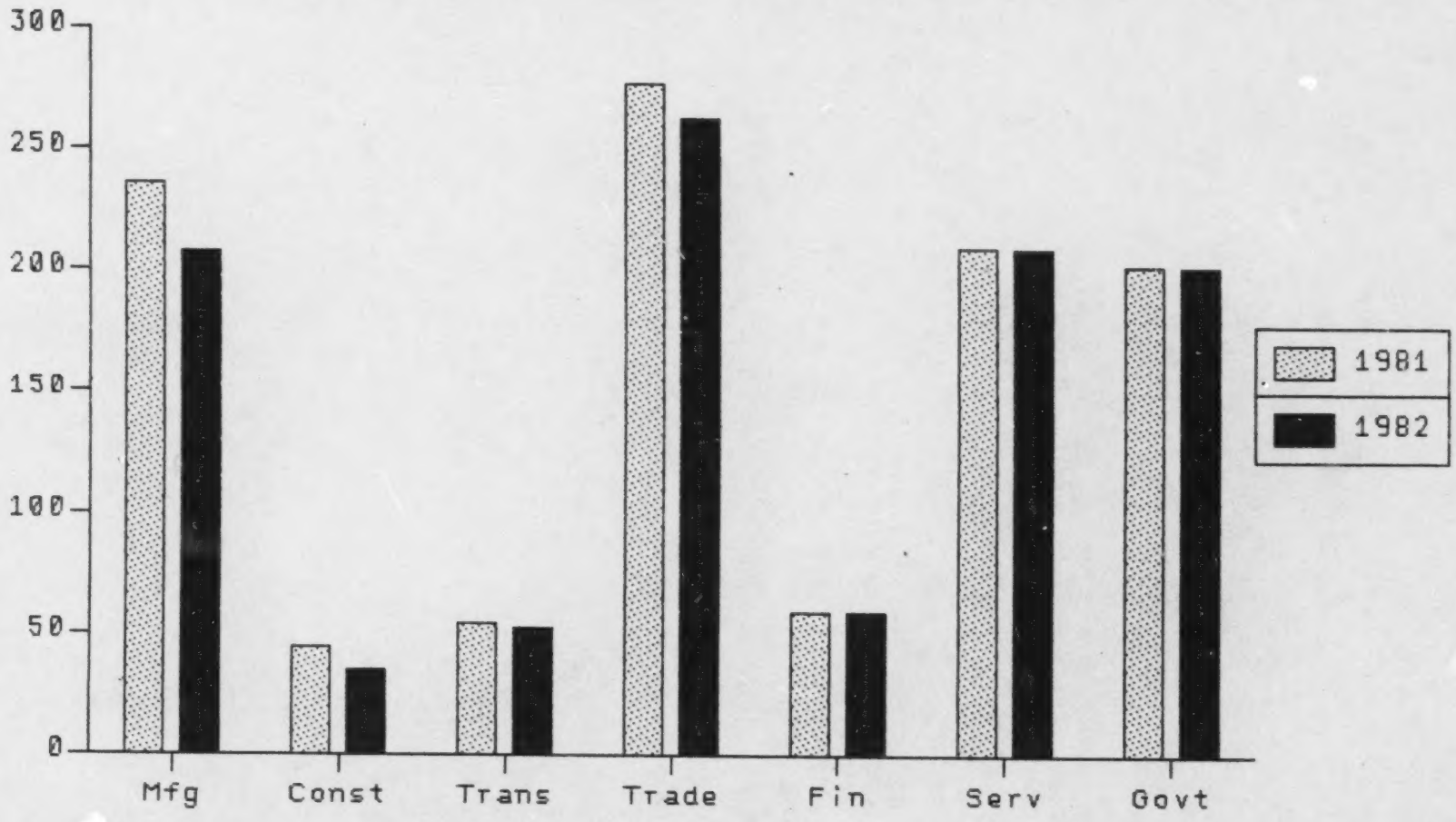
Chemicals lost workers in both 1981 and 1982. This decrease occurred because the majority of sales of all goods require some chemical process. As other manufacturing industries produce fewer products, there is a decreasing need for chemicals. Rubber and allied products is another industry which dropped in both 1981 and 1982. This decrease was directly linked to declines in the durable goods industries, especially farm, construction and transportation equipment. In addition, the national decline in automobile sales also contributed to the employment drop in this industry group.

Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities: Following a pattern which was set in construction and manufacturing, transportation employment began falling in the third quarter of 1979. This was entirely caused by a decrease in shipments by other industry groups. At the same time, Iowa was affected by railroad bankruptcies which were unrelated to general economic conditions.

Trade: This was another industry group which started to decline in the last half of 1979. During 1981, there was a drop in the rate of growth of installment credit. There was also an increase in personal savings. As a result of inflationary expectations, consumer buying grew during 1978 and 1979. The imposition of credit controls by the Federal Reserve Board, in addition to high interest rates, contributed to a slowing in the growth of credit. After the controls were removed, the level of interest was by itself sufficient to discourage the purchase of many consumer durable goods. The federal tax cut in the last quarter of 1981, and in July of 1982 did not help retail sales to improve because consumers either saved much of the additional disposable income, or utilized a large percentage of it to repay installment debts.

Among the retail industries, general merchandise (department stores) has declined in each year since 1978, recording its sharpest drop in 1982. This occurred in an industry which enjoyed steady employment

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1981-1982 (annual averages, in thousands)



SOURCE: Research and Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service.

growth during most of the past decade.

Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate: This industry group declined in 1982, after thirty years of unbroken growth. However, this decrease did not effect a large number of workers. It was caused by a small drop in both real estate and banking. Real estate has been losing employees since 1980 as a direct result of the high interest rates which prevented many potential buyers from purchasing property.

Services: The service industries lost workers in both 1981 and 1982. Decreases were reported by hotels and motels, in addition to amusement and recreation. Medical and health services comprised the largest industry group to experience an employment increase during 1982. This industry has added employees in each of the last twenty years.

Government: Federal, state, and local government employment moved in different directions during 1982. State government added workers, while federal employment stabilized and local government decreased.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

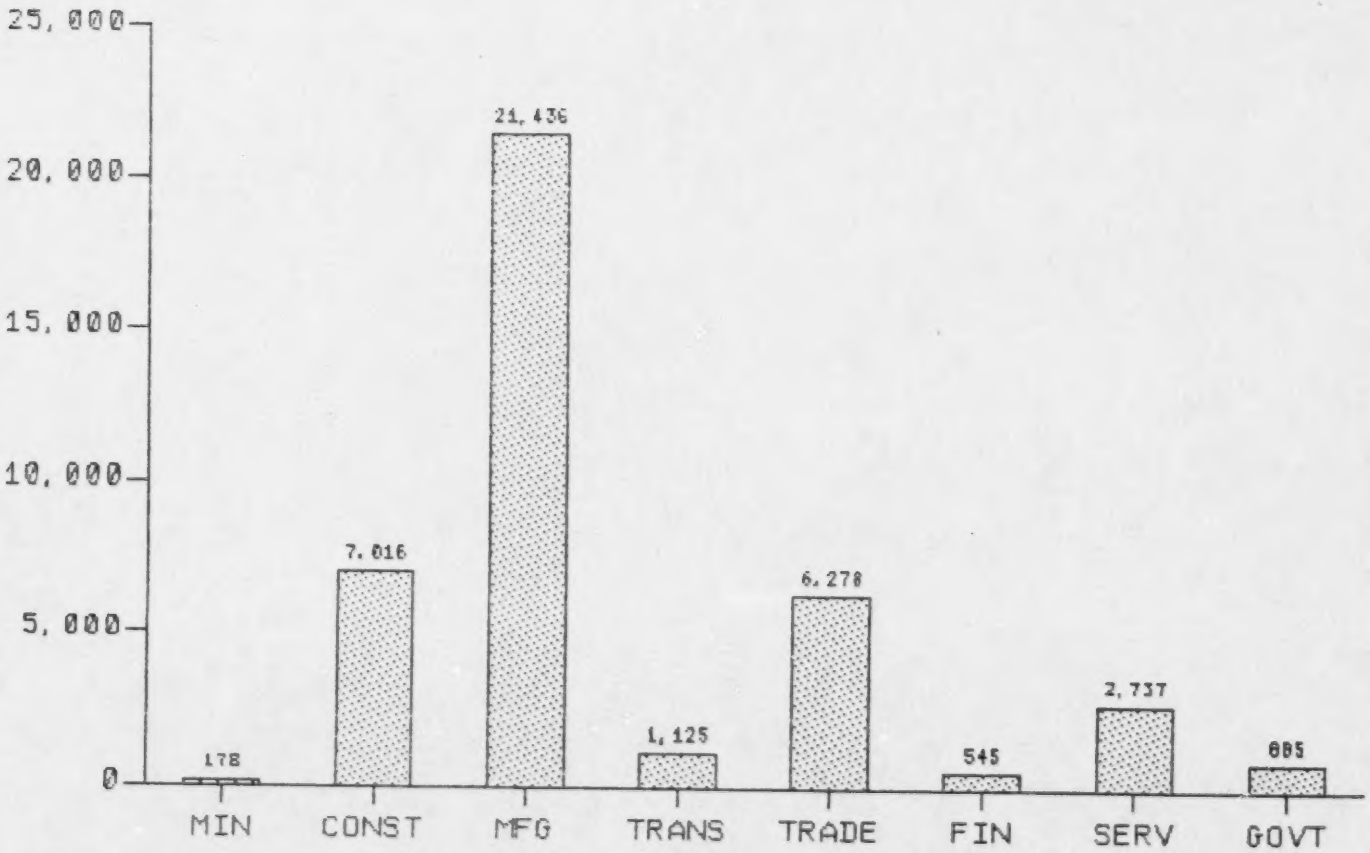
A substantial portion of all unemployed persons, generally between 40 and 60 percent, are eligible to receive benefits under the Iowa Job Insurance program. An examination of the characteristics of these claimants can illustrate changes in economic conditions. Variations in the industrial attachment of the insured unemployed can also reflect shifts in employment, which have already been discussed.

More than half of all persons who received job insurance benefits during the fall quarter had worked for manufacturing firms. Of these, half had been employed in the nonelectrical machinery industry group, which includes both farm and construction machinery. A large number had also worked in the food and kindred products industry group. Among the nonmanufacturing industries, construction, trade, and services accounted for nearly forty percent of the insured unemployed.

Males accounted for more than seventy-two percent of job insurance recipients during the autumn. This occurred because males comprise the great majority of both manufacturing and construction workers. As previously discussed, these industries have been losing workers since mid 1979.

By the middle of December, the largest single group of claimants had been receiving benefits for a period ranging from five to fourteen weeks. However, more than 9,700 Iowans had claimed job insurance for less than five weeks. This normally occurs in December because of the large number of manufacturing plants which close for vacation.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY
DECEMBER 1982



SOURCE: Research and Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service.

Employment Outlook by Occupation

An analysis of projected employment trends by occupation can be useful in assessing economic changes over time, and it can be quite helpful to a young or unemployed person making a career choice. Iowa employment trends by occupation have been projected through 1985. These projections indicate relatively rapid growth in the number of service and clerical workers, relatively slow growth in the employment of laborers, and a significant decline in the number of farmers and farm workers. Projected total employment levels call for an increase of 12.1 percent of 153,800 jobs between 1979 and 1985. Because of the rapid decline in farm jobs, the increase in nonfarm employment may be a better measure for comparison of change in employment.

An analysis of change within each major occupational group follows:

Professional, Technical, Kindred: Employment in this group is expected to grow by 28,500 or 16.8 percent between 1976 and 1985. This is just slightly slower than 17.6 percent growth projected for total nonfarm employment. Projections call for greater than average growth in the employment of medical workers, technicians, urban and regional planners, preschool and kindergarten teachers, and architects. A significant employment decline is projected for college and university teachers.

Managers, Officials & Proprietors: Employment projections for this group indicate growth of 24,000 jobs or 16.8 percent. Even more rapid growth is projected for bank and financial managers, buyers and shippers of farm products, wholesale and retail buyers. No employment decreases are projected; however, the growth in employment of credit managers is expected to grow by only 6.4 percent during the nine-year period.

Sales Workers: Sales employment projections call for 14.4 percent growth during the period. Above average rates of growth are projected for advertising agents and sales workers, demonstrators, and real estate agents and brokers. Employment declines are projected for newspaper carriers and vendors. Relatively slow employment growth is projected for stock and bond sales agents.

Clerical Workers: Employment in clerical occupations is projected to increase by 24.0 percent or 42,800 by 1985, faster than any other major occupational group. High rates of growth are projected for secretaries, bookkeeping and billing machine operators, billing clerks, expeditors and production controllers, proofreaders and miscellaneous clerical workers. Significant employment declines are projected for keypunch operators, enumerators, interviewers and telephone operators.

Crafts & Kindred Workers: Employment in this group is projected to increase by 14.1 percent or 21,900. Leading growth occupations are expected to include bulldozer operators, cement and concrete finishers, excavating and grading machine operators, air conditioning, heating and refrigeration mechanics, and data processing machine repairers. Employment declines are projected for compositors and typesetters.

TABLE 6

IOWA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

1970 - 1985

Occupation	1970	1976	1985	Percent Change 1970-1976	Percent Change 1976-1985
Professional, Technical & Kindred	141,171	169,402	197,929	20.0	16.8
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	111,232	142,505	166,473	28.1	16.8
Sales Workers	65,208	70,242	80,322	7.7	14.4
Clerical Workers	152,215	178,619	221,432	17.3	24.0
Crafts & Kindred	128,126	151,212	172,601	18.0	14.1
Operatives	163,488	179,319	210,716	9.7	17.5
Service Workers	156,514	176,360	210,305	12.7	19.2
Nonfarm Laborers	51,093	54,296	59,235	6.3	9.1
All Nonfarm	969,947	1,121,955	1,319,013	15.7	17.6
Farmers & Farm Workers	198,585	147,603	104,349	-25.7	-29.3
All Occupations	1,167,632	1,269,558	1,423,362	8.7	12.1

SOURCE: Research & Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service.

Operatives: Employment of operatives is projected to increase by 31,400 or 17.5 percent by 1985. Higher rates of growth will be exhibited by furnace tenders, lathe and milling machine operators, manufacturing checkers and examiners, packers and wrappers except meat, assemblers, laundry and dry cleaning operators, meat cutters, sewers and stitchers, fork lift and tow motor operatives, and painters of manufactured items. Significant employment declines are projected for nonfactory dressmakers and bus drivers.

Service Workers: Employment growth in this group is projected to be second only to that for clerical workers through 1985. The employment increase of 33,900 between 1976 and 1985 represents an increase of 19.2 percent. The following individual occupations are expected to exhibit even greater rates of growth: lodging quarters and building cleaners, waiters' assistants, cooks, dental assistants, health aides except nursing, nurse aides and orderlies, practical nurses, child care workers, and police and detectives. Employment declines are projected for hairdressers and cosmetologists and private household workers.

Nonfarm Laborers: Employment in this group is expected to increase by only 9.1 percent during the nine-year period. Somewhat greater rates of growth are projected for construction laborers and garbage collectors.

Farmers & Farm Workers: Projections of employment in this group call for a loss of 43,300 jobs, or 29.3 percent of the group's 1976 employment. Employment is expected to decline in all occupations except farm management, which is projected to experience a 63.1 percent increase.

TABLE 7
IOWA'S TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS
1976 - 1985

TOTAL JOB OPENINGS

Occupation	Average Annual Job Openings	
	Total	Due to Growth
Sales Workers, General	3,186	807
Secretaries, except Medical and Legal	2,911	1,285
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers	2,327	1,439
Elementary School Teachers	1,915	730
Janitors and Sextons	1,796	218
Farmers (Owners & Tenants)	1,670	-3,474 *
Nurse Aides, Orderlies	1,650	643
Bookkeepers	1,381	252
Building Interior Cleaners	1,196	321
Cashiers	1,092	459
All Occupations	68,383	17,089

FAST GROWING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	1976 Employment	Annual Percent Growth
Dental Hygienists	204	9.4
Secretaries, Medical	520	7.2
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers	15,195	6.9
Teachers Aides, except Monitors	2,464	6.3
Flight Engineers	4	6.2
Lodging Quarters Cleaners, except Private	2,366	6.1
Data Processing Machine Repairers	332	5.9
Boilermakers	141	5.7
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	86	5.6
Farm Managers	1,041	5.4
All Occupations	1,269,558	1.3

* Negative growth openings indicate an occupation with declining employment.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

These projections have not been adjusted for business cycles. Because of the employment decline from which both Iowa and the nation have suffered, these estimates may be higher than may actually occur in the next two years. However, Job Service will prepare new occupational employment estimates, projected to 1990, during 1983. Because these new projections will be based on data from the continuing Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, they will take the changing Iowa occupational profile into account.

IOWA OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE
1976-1985

Source: Research and Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service.

TABLE 8

INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS IN IOWA WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT

By Order of Contractions

Occupation	Employment		Average Annual Job Openings			
	1976	1985 Projected	Contraction	Replacements	Total	Ratio to 1976*
Farmers, Owners & Tenants	102,382	71,113	3,474	5,144	1,670	1.6
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	24,819	14,333	1,165	912	-253	-1.0
Child Care Workers, Private	10,787	8,003	309	574	265	2.5
Farm Laborers, Unpaid Family	18,712	16,665	227	568	341	1.8
College & University Teachers	8,815	7,522	144	204	60	0.7
Bus Drivers	3,382	2,781	100	104	4	0.1
Private Household Cleaners	4,004	3,126	98	315	217	5.4
Keypunch Operators	2,892	2,046	94	77	-17	-0.6
Research Workers, nec.	1,868	1,336	59	24	-35	-1.9
Housekeepers, Private Household	1,282	781	56	106	50	3.9
Enumerators & Interviewers	1,544	1,110	48	47	-1	-0.1
Telephone Operators	3,558	3,140	46	126	80	2.2
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	7,629	7,234	44	289	245	3.2
Compositors, Typesetters	2,169	1,785	43	61	18	0.8
Stenographers	1,187	834	39	38	-1	-0.1
Dressmakers, exc. Factory	2,158	1,921	26	167	141	6.5
Meatcutters, Butchers, exc. Mfg.	3,082	2,898	20	95	75	2.4
Health Trainees	269	87	20	7	-13	-4.8
Elevator Operators	489	329	18	34	16	3.3
Newspaper Carriers	795	675	13	18	5	0.6
Teachers, nec., exc. College & University	4,484	4,376	12	237	225	5.0
Baggage Porters	134	25	12	3	-9	-6.7
Launderers, Private Household	156	64	10	12	2	1.3

Occupations with an average decline in employment of less than ten annually, include:

Farm Management Advisors
Judges
College Administrators
Funeral Directors

Meter-Readers, Utilities
Telegraph Operators & Messengers
Weighers

Plasterers
Railroad Car Shop Repairers
Locomotive Furnace Tenders
Telephone Line Installers, Splicers
Bakers
Tailors

Farm Labor Supervisors
Farm Laborers, Self-employed

Drillpress Operatives
Solderers
Weavers
Mine Operatives
Furnace Tenders, Stokers
Parking Attendants
Railroad Switch Operators

Barbers
Marshalls & Constables
Timber Cutters & Loggers

* Ratio of Job Openings per 100 employed in the occupation in 1976.

Labor Supply & Demand

The data presented in this section are generated by Job Service placement activities throughout the state. Labor supply data represent those persons who were registered in their search for work between October 1 and December 31, 1982. Labor demand data refer to job openings listed with Job Service by employers during the same period. This information does not include all the job vacancies available in the state during the quarter because employers may use other sources, such as newspaper advertisements or employee references. However, because of the large volume of available openings, it appears that the Iowa agency receives an excellent cross section of those openings which occur in the state.

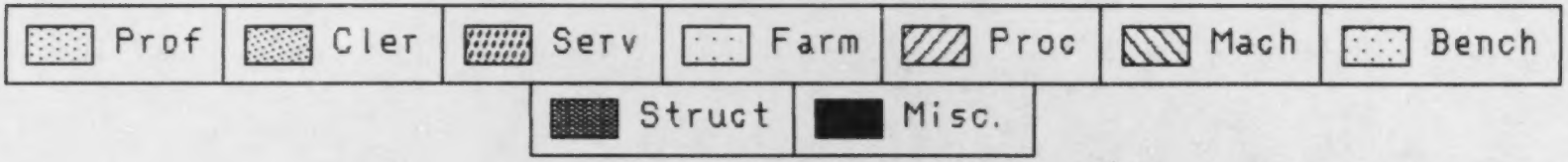
Job openings and applicant data reflect both seasonal and business cycle influences. For example, the number of both applicants and openings usually declines between the third and fourth quarters as a result of the large number of youth who are hired during the summer in order to detassel seed corn. Because this activity normally takes place in July, and often results in 20,000 Job Service placements, there is nearly always a sharp drop in available openings between the summer and fall quarters.

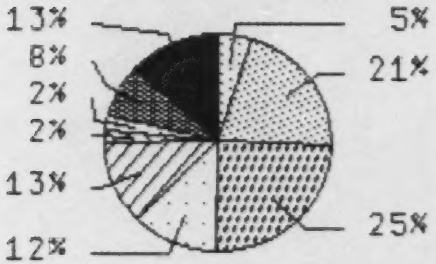
The effects of seasonal factors can be minimized by comparing the same period in more than one year. Between the fourth quarters of 1981 and 1982, the number of openings received by placement offices of the Iowa Department of Job Service increased by more than 7,700 positions. This growth was in opposition to most other Iowa economic trends. One major reason for this increase was the opening of a meat packing plant in northeast Iowa. Because this facility replaced a company which had recently closed, it created a large number of job openings without actually increasing employment. Another reason for the increase was the delay in completing paper-work for openings which were received late in the summer quarter. This resulted in some jobs (particularly in agriculture) being credited during the fourth quarter when they were actually received during the previous three months.

Laborer (slaughtering and meat packing) was the occupation with the most available openings during the fall quarter. This was caused by the plant opening which was discussed in the previous paragraph. The late processing of agricultural openings caused farmworker, grain to be the second most frequently listed occupation. Material handler, which is usually found on top of lists of high volume occupations, was third during the autumn quarter.

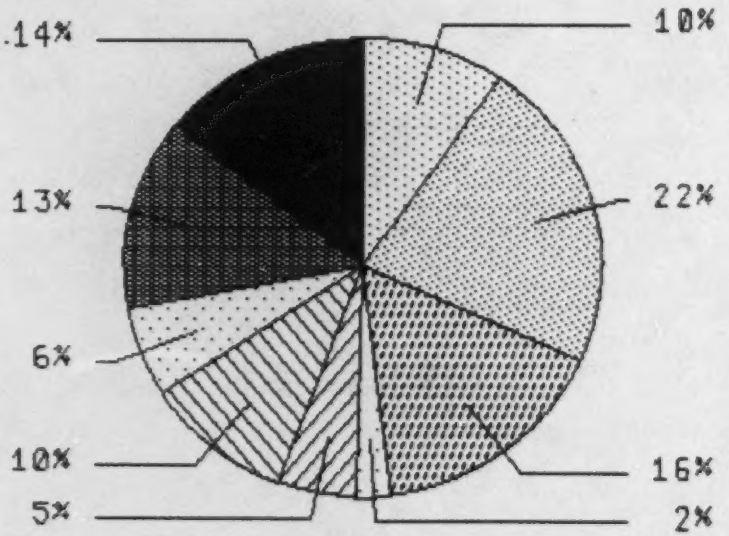
OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

OCTOBER 1-DECEMBER 31, 1982





AVAILABLE OPENINGS



AVAILABLE APPLICANTS

SOURCE: Research and Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service.

TABLE 9

SUPPLY/DEMAND INFORMATION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

October 1 - December 31, 1982

Occupational Group	Openings Available	Applicants Available	Supply/Demand Ratio
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	1,589	14,314	9.01
Clerical	3,773	24,443	6.48
Sales	3,192	8,638	2.71
Service	8,328	24,539	2.95
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	4,077	3,481	0.85
Processing	4,234	8,027	1.90
Machine Trades	624	15,065	24.14
Benchwork	672	9,579	14.25
Structural Work	2,694	20,140	7.48
Miscellaneous	4,431	21,541	4.86
TOTAL	33,614	149,767	4.46

SOURCE: Research & Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service

Between October 1st and December 31, 1982, more than 3,000 applicants were registered with Iowa Job Service offices in each of five occupations. These were material handler, construction worker, production assembler, waiter/waitress, and general clerk. Because a large proportion of general laborers and beginning factory workers are classified as material handlers, this occupation usually contains the largest number of applicants, regardless of economic conditions. In addition, the 1981 Iowa Statewide Wage Survey (published by Research and Analysis, Iowa Department of Job Service) reported an average hourly salary of $7.85 for material handlers. This is one major reason that a large number of Job Service clients wish to be classified as material handlers.

The presence of construction worker and production assembler in this discussion of occupations with more than 3,000 applicants is entirely the result of declining employment in those industries which utilize these positions, specifically construction and manufacturing. Similarly to material handler, a great number of waiter/waitresses and general clerks are usually registered with Job Service, regardless of economic conditions. However, these occupations also provided several hundred openings in addition to the large number of applicants who were registered with Job Service.

Private households was the industry group with the largest number of available job openings during the fall quarter. This was caused by the great volume of short-term jobs which are found in private homes. These may include tasks such as cleaning, babysitting, or snow shovelling. Wholesale trade (nondurable goods), in addition to food and kindred products accounted for the next largest blocks of openings. There were also a great number of job orders which were received from the restaurant industry, mostly due to high turnover.

Analysis of labor supply and demand within individual occupations is complicated by several factors. First, applicants frequently will accept work in an occupation other than the one in which they are registered. Applicants frequently are assigned secondary occupational codes when they register. These codes are used to alert placement staff to other applicant skills or areas of interest. The fact that these secondary codes are not entered into the computer system and the transferability of skills among many occupations tend to understate the supply of applicants in many occupations. Second, the data relates to the statewide operation of the Job Service system. In any of the state's local labor markets, conditions may be much different than statewide data would indicate. A table listing the occupations with ten or more applicants at the end of the quarter is contained in Appendix B.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Economically Disadvantaged Job Service Applicants

The economically disadvantaged are defined as those individuals who are members of families (1) which receive cash welfare payments, or (2) have a total annual income which does not exceed the following poverty levels:

Family Size	Non-Farm	Farm
1	$4,680	$4,010
2	6,220	5,310
3	7,760	6,610
4	9,300	7,910
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,380	10,510
For each additional family member add:	1,540	1,300

Two sources of information about the economically disadvantaged will be examined in the following discussion: characteristics of applicants registered with Job Service and data generated from the 1976 Survey of Income and Education.

On September 30, 1982, 60,252 persons were registered with Job Service. Of these, 5,409 were classified as economically disadvantaged. Because applicants are not required to disclose their income to Job Service, most of the classification as disadvantaged done by the agency is on the basis of welfare status. For this reason, the majority of disadvantaged applicants were receiving welfare benefits at the time of their registration. A comparison of the characteristics of disadvantaged applicants with those of the rest of the applicant pool leads to several conclusions about the former group:

Age: Those under age 22 are less likely to be classified as disadvantaged than other registrants. This may be an indication that youth tend to turn to their family for help before they turn to the state for welfare. Persons who are 45 or older comprise the smallest group of economically disadvantaged Job Service applicants. The majority of this age classification would not have children younger than eighteen in the home and therefore would not qualify for AFDC, one of the largest welfare programs. In contrast, a large proportion of AFDC recipients would fit into the 22-44 bracket, making this the largest group of disadvantaged applicants.

Sex: Disadvantaged applicants are much more likely to be female that male. Nearly fifteen percent of female applicants are disadvantaged, compared to less than five percent for males. The distribution of the disadvantaged between the sexes is biased by the classification methods used by Job Service. Determination based

almost exclusively on welfare status presents a distorted picture because women are more likely to receive some types of welfare (notably AFDC).

Education: The probability that an applicant will be classified as disadvantaged varies inversely with the applicant's educational attainment, i.e., as an applicant's education increases, his or her chances of being considered disadvantaged decrease. For example, more than twenty-five percent of persons with less than eight years of education were counted as economically disadvantaged, while less than four percent of those with more than twelve years were so classified.

Residence: Urban residents are more likely to be counted as disadvantaged than persons from rural areas. While those from Iowa cities made up 62.7 percent of the Job Service applicant pool at the end of September, 1982, they accounted for 73.8 percent of all disadvantaged clients.

Ethnic Background: Nonwhites and Hispanics are more likely to be considered disadvantaged than are whites. Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and Asians make up a disproportionately large share of the disadvantaged applicant pool. Minorities accounted for 5.2 percent of all applicants, but they made up 13.9 percent of all disadvantaged applicants.

Veteran Status: Veterans comprised 17 percent of all Job Service registrants at the end of September, but only accounted for 8.1 percent of those who were classified as economically disadvantaged. Because the great majority of veterans are male, they are less likely than female applicants to be receiving welfare benefits.

Handicap: Handicapped applicants are somewhat more likely to be disadvantaged than those free of handicaps.

Survey of Income & Education

The Survey of Income and Education (SIE) was conducted for the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The SIE was specifically intended to provide state estimates of the number of children in families with incomes below the poverty level. Because of the nature of the questionnaire and the sample structure, the SIE provides some of the most reliable demographic information of the state level since the 1970 census.

The SIE data indicate different patterns of poverty data than do ESARS data. The poverty rate (percent of those in a particular demographic group with income below the poverty level) for the entire population was somewhat higher for women (9.3), those under age 18 (8.3), those ages 16 to 24 (9.5) and those age 65 and older (12.6). The apparently large disparity between ESARS and SIE data on the distribution of poverty by sex and race can be attributed in part to the method each uses to classify persons as economically disadvantaged. Classification by Job

Service is based almost solely on welfare status, while the SIE used income as the sole determinant.

The incidence of poverty also varies among workers in different industries and occupations according to the SIE. Workers in the agricultural, service and trade industries are the most likely to be receiving incomes below the poverty level. Workers in public administration, transportation, communication and public utilities, finance, insurance and real estate are least likely to be receiving poverty-level incomes. The incidence of poverty ranged from 1.5 percent in public administration to 10.6 percent in agriculture.

A worker's chances of being economically disadvantaged also vary with his or her occupation. Laborers, workers in private households, services and agriculture are the most likely to be disadvantaged. Professional, technical and managerial workers are the least likely to be living in poverty. Poverty rates for occupational groups ranged from 1.6 percent for nonfarm managers and administrators to 15.6 percent for private household workers.

TABLE 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED AND NONDISADVANTAGED JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
September 1982

STATE OF IOWA

Characteristic	Total	Disadvantaged	Not Disadvantaged
TOTAL	60,252	5,409	54,843
Age Group			
Under 22	13,599	883	12,716
22 to 44	37,314	3,985	33,329
45 to 64	8,877	515	8,362
65 +	462	26	436
Sex			
Male	33,994	1,598	32,396
Female	26,242	3,810	22,432
Education			
7 or Less	954	248	706
8 to 11	14,276	2,271	12,005
12	30,831	2,426	28,405
Over 12	14,191	464	13,727
Residence			
Urban	37,807	3,992	33,815
Rural	22,445	1,417	21,028
Ethnic Group			
White	57,117	4,659	52,458
Black	1,963	472	1,491
Hispanic	510	76	434
American Indian	133	24	109
Asian Pacific	472	173	299
Not Available	57	5	52
Claimant	19,141	323	18,818
Veteran	10,250	438	9,812
Handicapped	2,289	496	1,793
Food Stamp	215	50	165
Welfare Recipient	3,771	3,771	0

TABLE 11

POVERTY INDICATORS FROM SURVEY OF INCOME AND EDUCATION

Characteristics	Both Sexes		Female	
	Total	% in Poverty	Total	% in Poverty
Total Population	2,836,900	8.0	1,431,500	9.3
Age				
Under 16	773,600	9.3	357,600	9.8
16 - 24	483,600	9.5	238,500	11.9
25 - 44	683,500	5.0	344,700	5.8
45 - 64	553,300	5.6	288,500	6.2
65 and over	342,800	12.6	202,200	15.9
Industry 1/				
Agriculture	199,900	10.6	44,300	11.5
Mining/Construction	100,200	4.2	7,300	6.8
Manufacturing	208,900	3.7	89,500	6.1
Durable	173,600	3.8	47,500	5.5
Nondurable	107,300	3.4	42,000	6.9
Transportation, Utilities	96,200	2.8	22,300	0.9
Trade	368,800	6.7	196,500	8.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	73,800	2.4	43,200	3.0
Services	456,700	7.3	309,200	7.5
Public Administration	53,700	1.5	21,000	3.8
Occupation 1/				
Professional, Technical	176,800	2.5	81,600	3.8
Managers	121,600	1.6	22,200	2.3
Sales	75,500	4.1	34,500	5.8
Clerical	197,700	3.2	161,300	3.2
Craft and Kindred	150,000	3.0	7,200	0.0
Operatives	178,500	4.3	45,800	7.6
Nonfarm Laborers	52,400	6.9	6,200	9.7
Farm Workers	149,200	10.8	22,300	9.0
Service Workers	169,400	7.9	119,200	8.3
Private Household Workers	19,200	15.6	18,500	16.2
Residence				
Metropolitan	1,033,600	6.2	509,100	7.2
Nonmetropolitan	1,803,300	9.0	933,400	10.5

1/ Data apply only to employed persons.

Source: 1976 Survey of Income and Education, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION OF IOWA AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

1980

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS & THEIR COMPONENT COUNTIES
1970 and 1980

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA & COUNTY	April 1, 1980 Census	April 1, 1970 Census	Change, 1970 to 1980 Number	Percent
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA				
LINN	169,775	163,213	6,562	4.0
DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IOWA-ILLINOIS (IOWA PORTION)				
SCOTT	160,022	142,687	17,335	12.1
DES MOINES, IOWA	338,048	313,562	24,486	7.8
POLK	303,170	286,130	17,040	6.0
WARREN	34,878	27,432	7,446	27.1
DUBUQUE, IOWA				
DUBUQUE	93,745	90,609	3,136	3.5
IOWA CITY, IOWA				
JOHNSON	81,717	72,127	9,590	13.3
OMAHA, NEBR.-IOWA (IOWA PORTION)				
POTTAWATTAMIE	86,500	86,991	- 491	- 0.6
SIOUX CITY, IOWA-NEBR. (IOWA PORTION)				
WOODBURY	100,884	103,052	-2,168	- 2.1
WATERLOO-CEDAR FALLS, IOWA				
BLACK HAWK	137,961	132,916	5,045	3.8
METROPOLITAN	1,168,652	1,105,157	63,495	5.8
NON-METROPOLITAN	1,745,156	1,720,211	24,945	1.5

SOURCE: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980, PC80-S1-5, issued October 1981, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

NON-WHITE POPULATION, 1980 - UNITED STATES, IOWA, AND SELECTED COUNTIES [1/]

	Total Population	Total Non-White	Percent Non-White	Black	Percent Black
United States	226,504,825	38,164,035	16.9	26,488,218	11.7
Iowa	2,913,808	74,583	2.6	41,700	1.4
Blackhawk County	137,961	10,038	7.3	8,595	6.2
Dubuque County	93,745	730	0.8	237	0.3
Linn County	169,775	4,475	2.6	2,740	1.6
Polk County	303,170	20,339	6.7	13,700	4.5
Scott County	160,022	9,597	6.0	6,620	4.1
Woodbury County	100,884	3,225	3.2	1,126	1.1

1/ 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION
U.S. obtained from PC80-S1-1, Issued May 1981.

POPULATION OF IOWA COUNTIES: APRIL 1, 1970 & 1980

	CENSUS		CHANGE 1970 to 1980		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1970 to 1980			
							NET MIGRATION	
	1980	1970	NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
IOWA	2,913,808	2,825,368	88,440	3.1	432,566	283,234	-60,892	-2.0
Adair	9,509	9,487	22	0.2	1,285	1,138	- 125	-1.3
Adams	5,731	6,322	- 591	-9.3	746	793	- 544	-8.7
Allamakee	15,108	14,968	140	0.9	2,255	1,833	- 282	-1.8
Appanoose	15,511	15,007	504	3.4	2,164	2,268	608	4.1
Audubon	8,559	9,595	-1,036	10.8	1,134	1,068	- 1,102	11.4
Benton	23,649	22,885	764	3.3	3,199	2,459	24	0.1
Black Hawk	137,961	132,916	5,045	3.8	21,439	10,897	- 5,497	-3.8
Boone	26,184	26,470	- 286	-1.1	3,373	3,144	- 515	-1.9
Bremer	24,820	22,737	2,083	9.2	3,325	2,084	842	3.5
Buchanan	22,900	21,762	1,138	5.2	3,742	2,210	- 394	-1.7
Buena Vista	20,774	20,693	81	0.4	2,874	2,277	- 516	-2.4
Butler	17,668	16,953	715	4.2	2,586	1,870	- 1	---
Calhoun	13,542	14,292	- 750	-5.2	1,740	1,861	- 629	-4.4
Carroll	22,951	22,912	39	0.2	3,575	2,521	- 1,015	-4.2
Cass	16,932	17,007	- 75	-0.4	2,342	2,291	- 126	-0.7
Cedar	18,635	17,655	980	5.6	2,476	1,912	416	2.3
Cerro Gordo	48,458	49,223	- 765	-1.6	6,774	5,118	- 2,421	-4.8
Cherokee	16,238	17,269	-1,031	-6.0	2,369	1,792	- 1,608	-9.0
Chickasaw	15,437	14,969	468	3.1	2,465	1,595	- 402	-2.5
Clarke	8,612	7,581	1,031	13.6	1,062	1,035	1,004	13.2
Clay	19,576	18,464	1,112	6.0	2,883	1,839	68	0.3
Clayton	21,098	20,606	492	2.4	3,218	2,419	- 307	-1.4
Clinton	57,122	56,749	373	0.7	8,799	5,836	- 2,590	-4.3
Crawford	18,935	19,116	- 181	-0.9	3,014	1,965	- 1,230	-6.1
Dallas	29,513	26,085	3,428	13.1	4,133	2,946	2,241	8.2
Davis	9,104	8,207	897	10.9	1,289	1,052	660	7.8
Decatur	9,794	9,737	57	0.6	1,161	1,223	119	1.2
Delaware	18,933	18,770	163	0.9	3,112	1,877	- 1,072	-5.4
Des Moines	46,203	46,982	- 779	-1.7	6,709	4,821	- 2,667	-5.5
Dickinson	15,629	12,565	3,064	24.4	1,941	1,519	2,642	20.3
Dubuque	93,745	90,609	3,136	3.5	15,445	8,174	- 4,135	-4.2
Emmet	13,336	14,009	- 673	-4.8	2,173	1,490	- 1,356	-9.2
Fayette	25,488	26,898	-1,410	-5.2	3,669	2,827	- 2,252	-8.1
Floyd	19,597	19,860	- 263	-1.3	2,898	2,199	- 962	-4.7
Franklin	13,036	13,255	- 219	-1.7	1,716	1,618	- 317	-2.4

POPULATION OF IOWA COUNTIES: APRIL 1, 1970 & 1980

	CENSUS		CHANGE 1970 to 1980		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1970 to 1980			
							NET MIGRATION	
	1980	1970	NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Fremont	9,401	9,282	119	1.3	1,294	1,333	158	1.7
Greene	12,119	12,716	- 597	-4.7	1,636	1,622	- 611	-4.8
Grundy	14,366	14,119	247	1.7	1,873	1,352	- 274	-1.9
Guthrie	11,983	12,243	- 260	-2.1	1,576	1,556	- 280	-2.3
Hamilton	17,862	18,383	- 521	-2.8	2,449	1,927	- 1,043	-5.5
Hancock	13,833	13,506	327	2.4	2,133	1,522	- 284	-2.0
Hardin	21,776	22,248	- 472	-2.1	2,813	2,544	- 741	-3.3
Harrison	16,348	16,240	108	0.7	2,347	2,034	- 205	-1.2
Henry	18,890	18,114	776	4.3	2,586	2,020	210	1.1
Howard	11,114	11,442	- 328	-2.9	1,497	1,398	- 427	-3.7
Humboldt	12,246	12,519	- 273	-2.2	1,670	1,291	- 652	-5.1
Ida	8,908	9,283	- 375	-4.0	1,227	1,143	- 459	-4.9
Iowa	15,429	15,419	10	0.1	2,126	1,700	- 416	-2.6
Jackson	22,503	20,839	1,664	8.0	3,467	2,222	419	1.9
Jasper	36,425	35,425	1,000	2.8	5,151	3,467	- 684	-1.8
Jefferson	16,316	15,774	542	3.4	2,122	1,670	90	0.6
Johnson	81,717	72,127	9,590	13.3	11,361	3,949	2,178	2.7
Jones	20,401	19,868	533	2.7	2,948	2,016	- 399	-1.9
Keokuk	12,921	13,943	-1,022	-7.3	1,765	1,843	- 944	-6.8
Kossuth	21,891	22,937	-1,046	-4.6	3,310	2,234	- 2,122	-8.8
Lee	43,106	42,996	110	0.3	6,254	4,930	- 1,214	-2.7
Linn	169,775	163,213	6,562	4.0	26,135	12,917	- 6,656	-3.8
Louisa	12,055	10,682	1,373	12.9	1,690	1,158	841	7.5
Lucas	10,313	10,163	150	1.5	1,322	1,452	280	2.8
Lyon	12,896	13,340	- 444	-3.3	2,077	1,204	- 1,317	-9.3
Madison	12,597	11,558	1,039	9.0	1,753	1,505	791	6.7
Mahaska	22,867	22,117	690	3.1	3,252	2,755	193	0.9
Marion	29,669	26,352	3,317	12.6	3,871	2,872	2,318	8.5
Marshall	41,652	41,076	576	1.4	6,172	3,945	- 1,651	-3.8
Mills	13,406	11,832	1,574	13.3	1,948	1,261	887	7.1
Mitchell	12,329	13,108	- 779	-5.9	1,716	1,538	- 956	-7.2
Monona	11,692	12,069	- 377	-3.1	1,583	1,619	- 341	-2.8
Monroe	9,209	9,357	- 148	-1.6	1,230	1,245	- 133	-1.4
Montgomery	13,413	12,781	632	4.9	1,929	1,802	505	3.9
Muscatine	40,436	37,181	3,255	8.8	6,667	3,850	438	1.1
O'Brien	16,972	17,522	- 550	-3.1	2,482	2,076	- 956	-5.3

POPULATION OF IOWA COUNTIES: APRIL 1, 1970 & 1980

	CENSUS		CHANGE 1970 to 1980		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1970 to 1980			
							NET MIGRATION	
	1980	1970	NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Osceola	8,371	8,555	- 184	-2.2	1,213	982	- 415	-4.7
Page	19,063	18,537	526	2.8	2,608	2,540	458	2.5
Palo Alto	12,721	13,289	- 568	-4.3	1,882	1,576	- 874	-6.4
Plymouth	24,743	24,322	421	1.7	3,771	2,320	- 1,030	-4.0
Pocahontas	11,369	12,793	-1,424	11.1	1,540	1,459	- 1,505	11.7
Polk	303,170	286,130	17,040	6.0	46,750	25,305	- 4,405	-1.4
Pottawattamie	86,561	86,991	- 430	-0.5	14,180	7,735	- 6,875	-7.4
Poweshiek	19,306	18,803	503	2.7	2,552	2,020	- 29	-0.1
Ringgold	6,112	6,373	- 261	-4.1	781	907	- 135	-2.2
Sac	14,118	15,573	-1,455	-9.3	1,992	1,814	- 1,633	10.4
Scott	160,022	142,687	17,335	12.1	26,164	12,296	3,467	2.2
Shelby	15,043	15,528	- 485	-3.1	2,133	1,563	- 1,055	-6.6
Sioux	30,813	27,996	2,817	10.1	5,076	2,453	194	0.6
Story	72,326	62,783	9,543	15.2	9,369	3,987	4,161	6.1
Tama	19,533	20,147	- 614	-3.0	2,791	2,428	- 977	-4.8
Taylor	8,353	8,790	- 437	-5.0	1,061	1,338	- 160	-1.9
Union	13,858	13,557	301	2.2	2,012	1,841	130	0.9
Van Buren	8,626	8,643	- 17	-0.2	1,107	1,228	104	1.2
Wapello	40,241	42,149	-1,908	-4.5	5,434	5,048	- 2,294	-5.4
Warren	34,878	27,432	7,446	27.1	5,174	2,225	4,497	14.8
Washington	20,141	18,967	1,174	6.2	2,880	2,229	523	2.7
Wayne	8,199	8,405	- 206	-2.5	1,007	1,279	66	0.8
Webster	45,953	48,391	-2,438	-5.0	6,830	4,811	- 4,457	-8.8
Winnebago	13,010	12,990	20	0.2	1,948	1,492	- 436	-3.2
Winneshiek	21,876	21,758	118	0.5	2,843	2,027	- 698	-3.1
Woodbury	100,884	103,052	-2,168	-2.1	17,695	10,291	- 9,572	-8.7
Worth	9,075	8,984	91	1.0	1,116	1,064	39	0.4
Wright	16,319	17,294	- 975	-5.6	2,140	2,033	- 1,082	-6.2

SOURCE: Office of the State Demographer, Iowa Office for Planning & Programming.

NON-WHITE POPULATION, 1980 - IOWA & SELECTED COUNTIES

	IOWA	BLACK HAWK	DUBUQUE	LINN	POLK	SCOTT	WOODBURY
TOTAL	2,913,808	137,961	93,745	169,775	303,170	160,022	100,884
WHITE	2,839,225	127,923	93,015	165,300	282,831	150,425	97,659
BLACK	41,700	8,595	237	2,740	13,700	6,620	1,126
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, & ALEUT	5,455	254	58	268	712	339	1,169
American Indian	5,369	251	56	263	700	329	1,167
Eskimo	59	2	2	5	5	7	2
Aleut	27	1	0	0	7	3	0
ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER	11,577	679	236	727	2,204	815	314
Japanese	1,049	54	29	69	129	79	34
Chinese	2,110	146	28	97	254	138	48
Filipino	1,225	58	41	93	281	106	41
Korean	2,259	124	34	112	382	226	59
Asian Indian	2,147	193	47	154	426	134	47
Vietnamese	2,476	71	40	183	679	114	78
Hawaiian	182	10	14	14	34	15	3
Guamanian	70	16	2	3	16	2	0
Samoan	59	7	1	2	3	1	4
OTHER	15,851	510	199	740	3,723	1,823	616

SOURCE: Final Population & Housing Unit Counts, PHC80-V-17, issued March 1981, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX B

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION

OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31,1982

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL				
001.261-010	Drafter, Architectural	62	2	31.00
003.161-014	Electronics Technician	94	9	10.44
005.061-014	Civil Engineer	46	1	46.00
005.281-010	Drafter, Civil	26	1	26.00
005.281-014	Drafter, Structural	28	-	-
007.061-014	Mechanical Engineer	66	11	6.00
007.061-026	Tool Designer	71	2	35.50
007.161-018	Engineering Assistant, Mechanical Equipment	57	5	11.40
007.161-026	Mechanical-Engineering Technician	62	2	31.00
007.167-018	Tool Programer, Numberical Control	47	6	7.83
007.281-010	Drafter, Mechanical	235	17	13.82
012.167-030	Industrial Engineer	38	8	4.75
012.167-050	Production Planner	73	2	36.50
012.167-066	Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing	40	13	3.08
012.261-014	Quality-Control Technician	48	4	12.00
012.267-010	Industrial Engineering Technician	50	2	25.00
018.167-034	Surveyor Assistant, Instruments	26	-	-
020.162-014	Programer, Business	179	31	5.77
022.061-010	Chemist	26	3	8.67
029.261-010	Laboratory Tester	118	11	10.73
045.107-010	Counselor	265	25	10.60
050.067-014	Market-Research Analyst 1	27	1	27.00
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	225	76	2.96
078.362-026	Radiologic Technologist	25	-	-
078.381-014	Medical-Laboratory Technician	50	3	16.67
079.367-010	Medical Assistant	110	6	18.33
079.371-010	Dental Assistant	148	16	9.25
079.374-010	Emergency Medical Technician	59	6	9.83
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	416	47	8.85
079.374-022	Surgical Technician	28	-	-
090.227-010	Faculty Member, College or University	71	15	4.73
091.227-010	Teacher, Secondary School	330	6	55.00
092.227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	227	2	113.50
092.227-018	Teacher, Preschool	69	20	3.45
094.227-022	Teacher, Mentally Retarded	37	5	7.40
096.121-014	Home Economist	27	2	13.50
097.227-014	Instructor, Vocational Training	28	16	1.75
099.224-010	Instructor, Physical Education	46	1	46.00
099.327-010	Teacher Aide 1	56	17	3.29
110.107-010	Lawyer	36	8	4.50
131.067-014	Copy Writer	25	2	12.50
141.061-018	Graphic Designer	60	5	12.00

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL				
141.061-022	Illustrator	90	7	12.86
142.051-014	Interior Designer	36	1	36.00
142.081-010	Floral Designer	46	14	3.29
143.062-030	Photographer, Still	44	5	8.80
149.021-010	Teacher, Art	38	1	38.00
150.047-010	Actor	5	25	0.20
152.021-010	Teacher, Music	37	1	37.00
152.041-010	Musician, Instrumental	26	18	1.44
159.147-010	Announcer	84	10	8.40
160.162-014	Auditor	26	9	2.89
160.167-010	Accountant	389	34	11.44
160.167-018	Accountant, Cost	36	3	12.00
160.267-018	Estimator	50	9	5.56
162.157-018	Buyer	59	2	29.50
162.157-038	Purchasing Agent	170	6	28.33
162.167-010	Buyer, Grain	32	-	-
163.167-018	Manager, Sales	261	10	26.10
165.067-010	Public-Relations Representative	93	6	15.50
166.117-018	Manager, Personnel	68	4	17.00
166.167-018	Manager, Benefits	26	1	26.00
166.267-010	Employment Interviewer	77	7	11.00
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	470	35	13.43
169.167-014	Administrative Secretary	28	-	-
169.167-034	Manager, Office	296	11	26.91
182.167-026	Superintendent, Construction	89	5	17.80
183.117-010	Manager, Branch	83	1	83.00
183.117-014	Production Superintendent	164	3	54.67
183.167-018	General Supervisor	114	6	19.00
184.117-034	Manager, Automotive Services	26	-	-
184.167-114	Manager, Warehouse	37	2	18.50
185.137-010	Manager, Fast Food Services	84	13	6.46
185.167-010	Commissary Manager	30	-	-
185.167-014	Manager, Automobile Service Station	110	6	18.33
185.167-034	Manager, Merchandise	47	-	-
185.167-038	Manager, Parts	70	4	17.50
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	837	49	17.08
185.167-058	Service Manager	53	1	53.00
186.117-014	Controller	35	1	35.00
186.117-038	Manager, Financial Institution	52	4	13.00
186.167-018	Manager, Apartment House	33	7	4.71
186.267-018	Loan Officer	62	8	7.75
187.117-014	Director, Community Organization	27	12	2.25
187.117-038	Manager, Hotel or Motel	31	1	31.00
187.117-042	Manager, Recreation Establishment	27	2	13.50

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL				
187.117-046	Program Director, Group Work	27	11	2.45
187.137-010	Recreation Supervisor	57	3	19.00
187.167-106	Manager, Food Service	431	16	26.94
187.167-126	Manager, Liquor Establishment	89	4	22.25
189.117-022	Manager, Industrial Organization	34	-	-
189.117-030	Project Director	25	1	25.00
189.167-010	Consultant	77	11	7.00
189.167-018	Management Trainee	925	121	7.64
189.167-022	Manager, Department	61	4	15.25
189.167-034	Security Officer	27	8	3.38
195.107-010	Caseworker	218	23	9.48
195.107-022	Social Group Worker	37	9	4.11
195.107-030	Social Worker, Medical	31	2	15.50
195.107-034	Social Worker, Psychiatric	40	1	40.00
195.164-010	Group Worker	27	8	3.38
195.167-010	Community Organization Worker	38	30	1.27
195.227-010	Program Aide, Group Work	35	18	1.94
195.227-014	Recreation Leader	43	4	10.75
195.367-010	Case Aide	56	8	7
	Total For Occupational Group	14,314	1,589	9.01
CLERICAL				
201.362-010	Legal Secretary	284	44	6.45
201.362-014	Medical Secretary	71	7	10.14
201.362-030	Secretary	2,076	228	9.11
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	1,009	167	6.04
203.362-014	In-File Operator	58	23	2.52
203.362-018	Terminal-System Operator	44	1	44.00
203.582-010	Braille Operator	29	-	-
203.582-022	Data Typist	33	5	6.60
203.582-026	Data-Coder Operator	42	5	8.40
203.582-030	Keypunch Operator	432	48	9.00
203.582-054	Terminal Operator	90	44	2.05
203.582-058	Transcribing-Machine Operator	28	17	1.65
203.582-066	Typist	66	33	2.00
205.367-022	Credit Clerk	44	6	7.33
205.367-054	Survey Worker	13	45	0.29
206.362-010	File Clerk 1	304	13	23.38
208.685-018	Inserting-Machine Operator	46	27	1.70

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
CLERICAL				
209.362-010	Circulation Clerk	45	1	45.00
209.362-026	Personnel Clerk	[illegible]	5	6.80
209.562-010	Clerk, General	3,0[illegible]	455	6.70
209.587-026	Mail Clerk	137	14	9.79
209.587-034	Marker	35	4	8.75
209.687-010	Checker 2	29	1	29.00
210.382-010	Audit Clerk	85	7	12.14
210.382-014	Bookkeeper 1	1,425	130	10.96
210.382-018	Bookkeeper 2	216	22	9.82
211.362-010	Cashier 1	828	82	10.10
211.362-018	Teller	248	69	3.59
211.462-010	Cashier 2	852	143	5.96
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	1,853	339	5.47
213.132-010	Supervisor, Computer Operations	26	2	13.00
213.362-010	Computer Operator	358	33	10.85
214.362-022	Insurance Clerk	26	2	13.00
214.362-038	Traffic-Rate Clerk	25	2	12.50
214.382-014	Billing Typist	46	7	6.57
214.482-010	Billing-Machine Operator	45	6	7.50
215.367-022	Timekeeper	28	2	14.00
215.482-010	Payroll Clerk	77	8	9.63
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	879	98	8.97
217.382-010	Proof-Machine Operator	33	14	2.36
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	2,984	413	7.23
219.367-034	Stock-Control Clerk	56	3	18.67
219.387-014	Insurance Clerk 1	26	-	-
219.462-010	Coupon Clerk	39	120	0.32
221.167-014	Material Coordinator	57	2	28.50
221.167-018	Production Coordinator	58	-	-
221.367-042	Material Expediter	58	2	29.00
221.382-018	Production Clerk	46	1	46.00
221.587-030	Tallier	31	5	6.20
222.137-030	Shipping-and-Receiving Supervisor	74	5	14.80
222.367-018	Expediter	35	-	-
222.367-022	Express Clerk	37	1	37.00
222.367-042	Parts Clerk	200	13	15.38
222.367-062	Tool-Crib Attendant	70	3	23.33
222.387-026	Inventory Clerk	151	150	1.01
222.387-050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	669	30	22.30
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	534	92	5.80

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
CLERICAL				
222.487-014	Order Filler	51	12	4.25
230.667-010	Deliverer, Outside	22	28	0.79
235.462-010	Central-Office Operator	52	4	13.00
235.662-022	Telephone Operator	132	15	8.80
237.367-038	Receptionist	1,142	117	9.76
238.362-010	Hotel Clerk	113	43	2.63
239.567-010	Office Helper	37	11	3.36
241.217-010	Claim Adjuster	53	11	4.82
241.357-010	Collection Clerk	37	9	4.11
241.367-014	Customer-Complaint Clerk	39	2	19.50
245.362-014	Ward Clerk	74	6	12.33
249.167-014	Dispatcher, Motor Vehicle	33	3	11.00
249.367-046	Library Assistant	53	10	5.30
249.367-054	Order Clerk	84	17	4.94
249.367-058	Parts-Order-and-Stock Clerk	30	1	30.00
249.367-066	Procurement Clerk	47	5	9.40
249.367-074	Teacher Aide 2	104	25	5.60
	Total For Occupational Group	24,443	3,773	6.48
SALES				
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	107	120	0.89
250.357-018	Sales Agent, Real Estate	39	1	39.00
252.157-010	Travel Agent	25	2	12.50
254.357-014	Sales Representative, Advertising	59	38	1.55
260.357-014	Sales Representative, Food Products	62	31	2.00
261.357-050	Salesperson, Men's and Boys' Clothing	35	11	3.18
261.357-062	Salesperson, Shoes	52	45	1.16
261.357-066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel and Accessories	121	48	2.52
262.357-010	Sales Representative, Chemicals and Drugs	25	12	2.08
262.357-018	Salesperson, Cosmetics and Toiletries	25	5	5.00
270.357-030	Salesperson, Furniture	61	12	5.08
272.357-010	Sales Representative, Animal-Feed Products	70	25	2.80
272.357-014	Sales Representative, Farm and Garden Equipment	85	15	5.67
273.353-010	Salesperson, Automobiles	114	16	7.13
273.357-022	Sales Representative, Motor Vehicles and Su	48	10	4.80
273.357-030	Salesperson, Automobile Accessories	30	10	3.00
274.357-018	Sales Representative, Building Equipment An	69	18	3.83
274.357-034	Sales Representative, Hardware Supplies	26	15	1.73

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
SALES				
274.357-038	Sales Representative, Industrial Machinery	35	2	17.50
275.357-034	Sales Representative, Office Machines	27	29	0.93
277.357-058	Salesperson, Sporting Goods	29	3	9.67
279.357-010	Sales Exhibitor	47	7	6.71
279.357-014	Sales Representative, General Merchandise	851	130	6.55
279.357-038	Salesperson-Demonstrator, Party Plan	8	31	0.26
279.357-050	Salesperson, General Hardware	99	55	1.80
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	1,426	472	3.02
279.357-058	Salesperson, Jewelry	38	52	0.73
279.357-062	Salesperson, Parts	137	19	7.21
290.477-010	Coupon-Redemption Clerk	170	15	11.33
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	2,301	632	3.64
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	170	52	3.27
291.357-010	Sales Representative, Door-To-Door	20	66	0.30
292.353-010	Driver, Sales Route	454	67	6.78
292.457-010	Newspaper Carrier	21	39	0.54
293.357-014	Fund Raiser 2	3	32	0.09
297.354-010	Demonstrator	11	26	0.42
299.137-010	Manager, Department	110	4	27.50
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	148	463	0.32
299.367-010	Customer-Service Clerk	33	6	5.50
299.367-014	Stock Clerk, Self-Service Store	351	69	5.09
299.477-010	Deliverer, Merchandise	102	56	1.82
299.647-010	Impersonator, Character	1	26	0.04
299.677-010	Sales Attendant	31	12	2.58
	Total For Occupational Group	8,638	3,192	2.71
SERVICES				
301.137-010	Housekeeper, Home	80	26	3.08
301.474-010	House Worker, General	292	150	1.95
301.677-010	Child Monitor	987	294	3.36
301.687-010	Caretaker	118	1,060	0.11
301.687-014	Day Worker	302	279	1.08
301.687-018	Yard Worker	347	1,487	0.23
309.354-010	Homemaker	37	6	6.17
309.677-010	Companion	162	102	1.59
310.137-010	Host/Hostess, Restaurant	112	41	2.73
310.137-014	Kitchen Supervisor	26	-	-
311.477-010	Car Hop	293	41	7.15
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	369	323	1.14
311.477-018	Waiter/Waitress, Bar	151	81	1.86

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
SERVICES				
311.477-026	Waiter/Waitress, Formal	100	11	9.09
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	3,318	976	3.40
311.477-038	Waiter/Waitress, Take Out	81	134	0.60
311.677-010	Cafeteria Attendant	90	17	5.29
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	113	95	1.19
311.677-018	Dining Room Attendant	134	93	1.44
312.474-010	Bartender	1,070	172	6.22
312.477-010	Bar Attendant	52	1	52.00
313.131-014	Chef	44	6	7.33
313.361-010	Baker, Second	122	16	7.63
313.361-014	Cook	1,308	226	5.79
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order 1	448	48	9.33
313.361-030	Cook, Specialty, Foreign Food	35	4	8.75
313.381-010	Baker	39	5	7.80
313.381-014	Baker, Pizza	90	55	1.64
313.381-030	Cook, School Cafeteria	27	2	13.50
313.671-010	Cook, Short Order 2	73	14	5.21
315.361-010	Cook	265	60	4.42
315.381-010	Cook	290	18	16.11
316.684-018	Meat Cutter	270	16	16.88
317.684-014	Pantry Goods Maker	67	7	9.57
317.684-018	Sandwich Maker	28	12	2.33
317.687-010	Cook Helper	86	12	7.17
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	2,007	295	6.80
318.687-014	Scullion	54	3	18.00
319.137-010	Food-Service Supervisor	45	7	6.43
320.137-014	Manager, Lodging Facilities	42	3	14.00
321.137-010	Housekeeper	261	73	3.58
323.687-010	Cleaner, Hospital	143	13	11.00
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	826	140	5.90
323.687-018	Housecleaner	89	7	12.71
332.271-010	Cosmetologist	235	22	10.68
344.667-010	Ticket Taker	3	48	0.06
344.677-010	Press-Box Custodian	-	81	-
354.377-014	Home Attendant	46	17	2.71
355.354-010	Physical Therapy Aide	25	-	-
355.377-014	Psychiatric Aide	36	6	6.00
355.674-010	Child-Care Attendant, School	145	21	6.90
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	2,534	237	10.69
355.674-018	Orderly	77	3	25.67
355.677-010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	176	15	11.73
359.673-010	Chauffeur	3	28	0.11
359.677-010	Attendant, Children's Institution	63	39	1.62
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	209	33	6.33
361.684-014	Laundry Worker 1	103	10	10.30
361.685-018	Laundry Worker 2	46	4	11.50
361.687-018	Laundry Laborer	53	8	6.63

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
SERVICES				
372.667-018	Correction Officer	63	4	15.75
372.667-034	Guard, Security	513	113	4.54
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	133	35	3.80
375.263-014	Police Officer 1	78	7	11.14
376.367-018	House Officer	30	3	10.00
379.362-010	Dispatcher, Radio	31	4	7.75
381.137-010	Supervisor, Janitorial Services	41	24	1.71
381.687-010	Central-Supply Worker	105	3	35.00
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	1,567	223	7.03
381.687-018	Cleaner, Industrial	341	124	2.75
382.664-010	Janitor	1,269	209	6.07
389.684-010	Exterminator	26	4	6.50
389.687-014	Cleaner, Window	7	28	0.25
	Total For Occupational Group	24,539	8,328	2.95
AGRICULTURAL				
401.683-010	Farmworker, Grain 1	43	106	0.41
401.687-010	Farmworker, Grain 2	1,240	2,844	0.44
402.687-010	Farmworker, Vegetable 2	6	32	0.19
403.687-018	Harvest Worker, Fruit	1	34	0.03
405.684-014	Horticultural Worker 1	58	1	58.00
405.687-014	Horticultural Worker 2	76	98	0.78
406.684-010	Cemetary Worker	37	-	-
406.684-014	Groundskeeper, Industrial-Commercial	122	7	17.43
406.687-010	Groundskeeper, Parks and Grounds	159	9	17.67
408.161-010	Landscape Gardener	49	45	1.09
408.687-014	Laborer, Landscape	74	59	1.25
409.687-018	Weeder-Thinner	41	291	0.14
410.161-018	Livestock Rancher	25	2	12.50
410.664-010	Farmworker, Livestock	86	39	2.21
410-674-010	Animal Caretaker	101	20	5.05
410.684-010	Farmworker, Dairy	26	3	8.67
421.161-010	Farmer, General	67	1	67.00
421.683-010	Farmworker, General 1	517	199	2.60
421.687-010	Farmworker, General 2	261	101	2.58
	Total For Occupational Group	3,481	4,077	0.85

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
PROCESSING				
500.380-010	Plater	28	-	-
503.687-010	Sandblaster	64	-	-
504.382-014	Heat Treater 1	55	-	-
504.682-018	Heat Treater 2	38	-	-
509.686-010	Laborer, General	450	72	6.25
518.361-010	Molder	61	1	61.00
518.381-014	Coremaker	73	-	-
518.687-014	Foundry Laborer, Coreroom	29	7	4.14
519.686-010	Laborer, General	52	-	-
519.687-022	Foundry Worker, General	494	32	15.44
519.687-026	Laborer, General	31	-	-
520.685-098	Feed Mixer	29	-	-
521.685-254	Processor, Grain	26	-	-
525.381-010	Butcher Apprentice	32	30	1.07
525.381-014	Butcher, All-Round	280	7	40.00
525.387-010	Grader, Meat	34	-	-
525.684-010	Boner, Meat	464	14	33.14
525.684-034	Head Trimmer	37	-	-
525.684-046	Skinner	28	-	-
525.684-054	Trimmer, Meat	201	2	100.50
525.687-070	Poultry Dresser	42	3	14.00
526.381-010	Baker	60	10	6.00
526.686-010	Baker Helper	49	10	4.90
529.137-062	Supervisor, Specialty Food Products	4	43	0.09
529.685-202	Rendering-Equipment Tender	33	1	33.00
529.686-010	Bundles Hanger	12	54	0.22
529.686-014	Cannery Worker	124	409	0.30
529.686-070	Production Helper	62	40	1.55
529.687-010	Basket Filler	30	3	10.00
529.687-030	Casing Sewer	168	28	6.00
529.687-130	Laborer	2,350	2,911	0.81
529.687-186	Sorter, Agricultural Produce	179	329	0.54
556.382-014	Injection-Molding-Machine Operator	70	13	5.38
557.382-010	Extruder Operator	40	1	40.00
558.585-014	Chemical Operator 2	31	4	7.75
559.567-010	Laborer, General	34	11	3.09
579.667-010	Laborer, General	34	6	5.67
599.685-026	Dipper	28	-	-
599.687-030	Washer	49	-	-
	Total For Occupational Group	8,027	4,234	1.90

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
MACHINE TRADES				
600.280-022	Machinist	1,047	19	55.11
600.280-026	Machinist Apprentice	52	-	-
600.280-042	Maintenance Machinist	81	1	81.00
600.380-018	Machine Set-Up Operator	275	-	-
601.280-042	Tool Maker	28	2	14.00
601.280-046	Tool-And-Die Maker	182	7	26.00
601.280-054	Tool-Machine Set-Up Operator	43	-	-
603.280-038	Tool-Grinder Operator	43	-	-
603.664-010	Tool Grinder 2	28	-	-
603.685-062	Grinder Operator, Production	160	-	-
604.362-010	Lathe Operator, Numerical Control	62	-	-
604.380-010	Chucking-Machine Set-Up Operator	31	-	-
604.380-026	Turret-Lathe Set-Up Operator	94	-	-
604.685-026	Lathe Operator, Production	180	-	-
605.280-010	Milling-Machine Set-Up Operator 1	73	-	-
605.685-030	Milling-Machine Operator, Production	53	-	-
606.380-010	Drill-Press Set-Up Operator, Multiple Spind	96	-	-
606.380-014	Drill-Press Set-Up Operator, Radial	150	-	-
606.682-010	Boring-Machine Operator	42	-	-
606.682-014	Drill-Press Operator	152	1	152.00
606.682-018	Drill-Press Set-Up Operator, Single Spindle	25	-	-
606.685-026	Drill-Press Operator, Production	138	-	-
606.685-030	Drilling-Machine Operator, Automatic	31	-	-
607.682-010	Cut-Off-Saw Operator, Metal	55	1	55.00
609.130-010	Machine-Shop Supervisor, Production	26	1	26.00
609.361-010	Inspector, Floor	69	1	69.00
609.662-010	Numerical-Control-Machine Operator	119	1	119.00
609.684-010	Inspector, General	166	2	83.00
609.684-014	Laborer, General	251	6	41.83
609.685-010	Ball Sorter	50	1	50.00
609.685-018	Production-Machine Tender	1,446	45	32.13
610.462-010	Drop-Hammer Operator	25	-	-
615.482-022	Punch-Press Operator 1	195	3	65.00
615.482-026	Punch-Press Operator, Automatic	109	-	-
615.482-034	Shear Operator 1	123	4	30.75
615.685-030	Punch-Press Operator 2	198	-	-
615.685-034	Shear Operator 2	50	-	-
616.360-018	Machine Operator 1	1,056	12	88.00
617.260-010	Press Operator, Heavy Duty	98	21	4.67
617.360-010	Brake Operator 1	88	-	-
619.130-030	Supervisor, Line	39	-	-
619.261-010	Inspector, Metal Fabricating	148	-	-
619.360-014	Metal Fabricator	29	-	-

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
MACHINE TRADES				
619.685-062	Machine Operator 2	296	22	13.45
619.686-022	Metal-Fabricating-Shop Helper	150	5	30.00
619.687-014	Machine Helper	47	-	-
620.131-014	Supervisor, Garage	26	2	13.00
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	1,325	120	11.04
620.261-012	Automobile-Mechanic Apprentice	26	-	-
620.261-018	Automobile-Repair-Service Estimator	40	4	10.00
620.261-022	Construction-Equipment Mechanic	72	6	12.00
620.281-010	Air-Conditioning Mechanic	25	-	-
620.281-050	Mechanic, Industrial Truck	68	8	8.50
620.281-054	Motorcycle Repairer	85	2	42.50
620.281-058	Tractor Mechanic	139	2	69.50
620.281-066	Tune-Up Mechanic	27	2	13.50
620.684-010	Automobile Wrecker	27	7	3.86
620.684-014	Automobile-Mechanic Helper	177	14	12.64
621.281-014	Airframe-And-Power-Plant Mechanic	52	1	52.00
622.381-014	Car Repairer	53	-	-
622.684-014	Car-Repairer Helper	26	-	-
624.281-010	Farm-Equipment Mechanic 1	77	4	19.25
624.361-010	Inspector And Tester	42	-	-
624.381-014	Farm-Equipment Mechanic 2	31	5	6.20
624.381-018	Farm-Machinery Set-Up Mechanic	56	4	14.00
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	324	19	17.05
625.281-034	Small-Engine Mechanic	76	2	38.00
626.281-010	Machine Repairer, Maintenance	105	6	17.50
629.280-010	Maintenance Mechanic	32	-	-
633.281-018	Office-Machine Servicer	32	5	6.40
637.261-014	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Serv.	103	18	5.72
637.261-026	Refrigeration Mechanic	41	3	13.67
638.131-022	Maintenance-Mechanic Supervisor	38	3	12.67
638.281-010	Fire-Fighting-Equipment Specialist	25	1	25.00
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	532	42	12.67
638.281-018	Millwright	146	10	14.60
651.380-010	Printer 2	46	7	6.57
651.482-010	Offset-Press Operator 1	108	20	5.40
653.685-010	Bindery Worker	52	7	7.43
660.280-010	Cabinetmaker	40	3	13.33
669.380-014	Machinist, Wood	27	2	13.50
699.130-010	Production Supervisor	45	-	-
699.687-018	Oiler	42	-	-
	Total For Occupational Group	15,065	624	24.14

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
BENCH WORK				
705.684-010	Bench Grinder	35	-	-
705.684-026	Grinder 1	44	-	-
705.684-030	Grinder-Chipper 1	119	-	-
705.687-014	Laborer, Grinding And Polishing	657	107	6.14
706.361-010	Assembler	147	-	-
706.684-018	Assembler, Product	91	-	-
706.684-022	Assembler, Small Parts	200	13	15.38
706.687-010	Assembler, Production	4,202	71	59.18
706.687-030	Push-Connector Assembler	30	-	-
712.381-018	Dental-Laboratory Technician	27	2	13.50
720.281-018	Television-And-Radio Repairer	43	27	1.59
721.281-018	Electric-Motor Repairer	27	4	6.75
723.584-010	Appliance Repairer	31	4	7.75
723.684-010	Assembler	66	7	9.43
724.684-026	Coil Winder	36	-	-
726.281-014	Electronics Tester 1	55	-	-
726.384-010	Electronics Assembler	29	-	-
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	487	12	40.58
729.687-010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories 1	92	1	92.00
733.685-010	Assembler	71	-	-
739.687-030	Assembler, Small Products	31	-	-
740.684-022	Painter, Brush	53	18	2.94
741.684-026	Painter, Spray 1	245	5	49.00
741.685-010	Spray-Painting-Machine Operator	28	-	-
741.687-014	Painter Helper, Spray	47	2	23.50
741.687-018	Painter, Spray 2	140	4	35.00
750.384-010	Tire Builder, Automobile	43	-	-
750.684-022	Tire Builder	33	5	6.60
752-684-034	Padded-Products Finisher	52	-	-
759.584-010	Rubber-Goods Inspector-Tester	46	2	23.00
761.687-010	Sander, Hand	27	-	-
763.684-078	Wicker Worker	30	-	-
769.687-054	Woodworking-Shop Hand	31	2	15.50
780.684-014	Band-Top Maker	28	-	-
780.684-062	Fabricator, Foam Rubber	39	-	-
784.682-014	Hat-And-Cap Sewer	5	25	0.20
785.261-010	Alteration Tailor	56	20	2.80
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	235	84	2.80
787.682-062	Sewing-Machine Operator	13	26	0.50
	Total For Occupational Group	9,579	672	14.25

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 2/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
STRUCTURAL WORK				
801.361-014	Structural-Steel Worker	136	34	4.00
801.684-022	Progressive Assembler And Fitter	226	-	-
804.281-010	Sheet-Metal Worker	151	28	5.39
806.381-058	Trailer Assembler	41	1	41.00
807.281-010	Truck-Body Builder	25	3	8.33
807.381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	382	32	11.94
807.687-010	Automobile-Body-Repairer Helper	34	3	11.33
809.130-014	Supervisor, Metal Fabricating	58	3	19.33
809.381-010	Fabricator-Assembler, Metal Products	32	-	-
809.684-010	Assembler, Production Line	40	1	40.00
809.684-026	Grinder-Chipper 2	98	-	-
810.382-010	Welding-Machine Operator, Arc	27	1	27.00
810.384-010	Welder Apprentice, Arc	144	7	20.57
810.384-014	Welder, Arc	1,778	40	44.45
810.684-010	Welder, Tack	53	-	-
811.684-014	Welder, Gas	51	4	12.75
812.682-010	Welding-Machine Operator, Resistance	46	-	-
813.684-022	Solderer, Production Line	31	-	-
816.464-010	Thermal Cutter, Hand 1	48	3	16.00
816.482-010	Thermal-Cutting-Machine Operator	65	-	-
819.131-014	Welding Supervisor	32	-	-
819.361-010	Welder-Fitter	57	6	9.50
819.381-010	Welder-Assembler	33	3	11.00
819.384-010	Welder, Combination	675	28	24.11
819.648-010	Welder, Production Line	928	25	37.12
819.686-010	Machine Feeder	30	-	-
819.687-014	Welder Helper	35	1	35.00
822.381-014	Line Installer-Repairer	31	2	15.50
823.281-018	Meteorological-Equipment Repairer	26	2	13.00
824.261-010	Electrician	427	67	6.37
824.261-014	Electrician Apprentice	75	2	37.50
828.281-010	Electronics Mechanic	250	38	6.58
829.281-014	Electrical Repairer	146	5	29.20
829.684-022	Electrician Helper	71	19	3.74
840.381-010	Painter	387	85	4.55
842.381-010	Dry-Wall Applicator	68	7	9.71
842.664-010	Taper	26	-	-
842.681-010	Dry-Wall Applicator	25	1	25.00
844.364-010	Cement Mason	287	36	7.97
845.381-014	Painter, Transportation Equipment	29	6	4.83
850.683-010	Bulldozer Operator 1	96	13	7.38
850.683-030	Power-Shovel Operator	80	4	20.00

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
STRUCTURAL WORK				
853.663-010	Asphalt-Paving-Machine Operator	28	-	-
859.683-010	Operating Engineer	686	41	16.73
860.131-018	Supervisor, Carpenters	39	2	19.50
860.281-010	Carpenter, Maintenance	42	11	3.82
860.381-010	Acoustical Carpenter	54	1	54.00
860.381-022	Carpenter	1,400	211	6.64
860.381-026	Carpenter Apprentice	53	3	17.67
860.381-042	Carpenter, Rough	378	59	6.41
861.381-018	Bricklayer	117	11	10.64
862.381-018	Pipe Fitter	118	33	3.58
862.381-030	Plumber	185	27	6.85
862.381-034	Plumber Apprentice	25	1	25.00
863.684-014	Sider	67	9	7.44
864.381-010	Carpet Layer	66	3	22.00
866.381-010	Roofer	309	73	4.23
869.567-010	Surveyor Helper	51	7	7.29
869.664-010	Concrete-Building Assembler	84	14	6.00
869.664-014	Construction Worker 1	3,339	649	5.14
869.687-010	Awning-Hanger Helper	35	1	35.00
869.687-014	Camouflage Assembler	47	6	7.83
869.687-026	Construction Worker 2	2,032	548	3.71
869.687-030	Furnace-Installer-And-Repairer Helper, Hot	36	9	4.00
891.137-010	Maintenance Supervisor	49	8	6.13
899.281-014	Maintenance Repairer, Factory Or Mill	273	47	5.81
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	717	58	12.36
899.484-010	Mobile-Home-Lot Utility Worker	26	4	6.50
899.684-014	Highway-Maintenance Worker	25	5	5.00
899.684-022	Maintenance-Repairer Helper, Factory Or Mill	43	2	21.50
	Total For Occupational Group	20,140	2,694	7.48
MISCELLANEOUS				
900.683-010	Concrete-Mixing-Truck Driver	69	2	34.50
902.683-010	Dump-Truck Driver	101	9	11.22
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	2,370	379	6.25
905.663-010	Garbage Collector Driver	103	5	20.60
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	2,267	121	18.74
905.663-018	Van Driver	43	4	10.75
905.687-010	Truck-Driver Helper	67	43	1.56
905.687-014	Van-Driver Helper	41	168	0.24
906.683-010	Food-Service Driver	34	2	17.00

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT Code	Title	Available Applicants 1/	Available Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio 2/
MISCELLANEOUS				
906.683-022	Truck Driver, Light	637	90	7.08
909.687-010	Garbage Collector	61	3	20.33
910.367-010	Brake Coupler, Road Freight	31	-	-
910.667-026	Switch Tender	33	-	-
910.682-010	Track Repairer	97	13	7.46
911.687-022	Deckhand	33	2	16.50
913.463-010	Bus Driver	161	27	5.96
913.463-018	Taxi Driver	30	9	3.33
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	651	42	15.50
915.477-010	Automobile-Self-Serve-Service-Station Attendant	122	14	8.71
915.684-010	Tire Repairer	134	20	6.70
919.687-014	Cleaner 2	156	35	4.46
920.587-010	Cloth-Bolt Bander	25	-	-
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	984	170	5.79
920.685-078	Packager, Machine	181	22	8.23
920.687-014	Bagger	52	14	3.71
920.687-134	Packer, Agricultural Produce	26	6	4.33
921.133-018	Material-Handling Supervisor	39	3	13.00
921.663-010	Bridge-Or-Gantry-Crane Operator	133	1	133.00
921.663-022	Derrick Operator	50	-	-
921.683-026	Conveyor Operator	38	4	9.50
921.683-042	Front-End Loader Operator	33	-	-
921.683-050	Industrial-Truck Operator	1,544	3	514.67
922.687-054	Laboratory-Sample Carrier	28	9	3.11
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	2,039	261	7.81
929.137-022	Warehouse Supervisor	74	2	37.00
929.683-014	Tractor Operator	46	6	7.67
929.686-010	Bakery Worker	25	10	2.50
929.687-010	Cutter, Banana Room	210	122	1.72
929.687-022	Laborer, Salvage	92	-	-
929.687-026	Liner Inserter	27	9	3.00
929.687-030	Material Handler	6,215	2,338	2.66
950.382-010	Boiler Operator	62	1	62.00
950.382-026	Stationary Engineer	55	13	4.23
955.687-014	Snow Shoveler	4	32	0.13
970.381-026	Painter, Sign	5	57	0.09
976.687-018	Photofinishing Laboratory Worker	4	27	0.15
	Total For Occupational Group	21,541	4,431	4.86
	GRAND TOTAL	149,767	33,614	4.46

1/ Includes applicants who were registered with the Job Service of Iowa during the quarter ending December 31, 1982.

2/ The number of applicants available for each opening during the quarter.

APPENDIX C

1982 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BY COUNTY

01/19/83 IOWA REGULAR, VETERANS & FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES NUI243

NUMBER OF WEEKS COMPENSATED AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID UNDER THE STATE AND FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS BY COUNTY, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1982

NAME OF COUNTY	*** WEEKS *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL	*** BENEFITS PAID *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL
OUT OF STATE	122,177	1,258	123,435	17,789,198.62	164,148.16	17,953,346.78
ADAIR	2,568	21	2,589	300,591.61	945.76	301,537.37
ADAMS	1,719	24	1,743	186,229.55	2,736.00	188,965.55
ALLAMAKEE	8,510	100	8,610	976,757.46	12,975.90	989,733.36
APPANOOSE	15,567	274	15,841	1,896,625.39	29,797.06	1,926,422.45
AUDUBON	2,761	0	2,761	336,621.96	0.00	336,621.96
BENTON	24,250	76	24,326	3,450,994.38	8,335.54	3,459,329.92
BLACK HAWK	157,806	900	158,706	21,417,004.41	100,043.20	21,517,047.61
BOONE	12,594	180	12,774	1,638,746.99	18,299.91	1,657,046.90
BREMER	17,920	48	17,968	2,507,639.00	6,974.97	2,514,613.97
BUCHANAN	16,649	61	16,710	2,299,561.51	7,600.77	2,307,162.28
BUENA VISTA	15,532	54	15,586	1,907,802.72	6,232.16	1,914,034.88
BUTLER	13,159	30	13,189	1,852,580.26	2,161.33	1,854,741.59
CALHOUN	5,202	76	5,278	657,104.15	7,788.00	664,892.15
CARROLL	12,511	70	12,581	1,545,772.98	5,709.35	1,551,482.33
CASS	7,087	64	7,151	851,508.89	9,424.73	860,933.62
CEDAR	9,263	168	9,431	1,224,919.75	17,857.03	1,242,776.78
CERRO GORDO	36,804	153	36,957	4,580,922.16	15,081.11	4,596,003.27
CHEROKEE	6,110	75	6,185	740,690.73	6,537.74	747,228.47
CHICKASAW	13,263	100	13,363	1,786,725.02	11,237.00	1,797,962.02
CLARKE	6,102	35	6,137	744,295.38	3,267.65	747,563.03
CLAY	9,431	62	9,493	1,159,218.90	7,950.33	1,167,169.23
CLAYTON	15,254	145	15,399	1,939,091.88	20,584.12	1,959,676.00
CLINTON	54,503	217	54,720	7,433,346.63	24,817.00	7,458,163.63
CRAWFORD	8,804	74	8,878	1,163,922.41	6,165.33	1,170,087.74
DALLAS	14,829	143	14,972	1,976,341.32	12,758.90	1,989,100.22
DAVIS	6,044	22	6,066	755,514.16	2,020.60	757,534.76
DECATUR	3,661	17	3,678	444,576.69	2,418.00	446,994.69
DELAWARE	13,355	59	13,414	1,761,612.95	5,817.26	1,767,430.21
DES MOINES	48,467	190	48,657	6,224,711.27	15,206.69	6,239,917.96
DICKINSON	9,147	34	9,181	1,130,416.96	2,926.42	1,133,343.39
DUBUQUE	120,399	498	120,897	16,273,124.68	51,744.29	16,324,868.97
EMMET	15,197	67	15,264	2,191,266.00	7,425.00	2,198,691.00
FAYETTE	16,797	145	16,942	2,133,015.22	14,536.68	2,147,551.90
FLOYD	21,579	145	21,724	3,014,785.78	14,754.01	3,029,539.79
FRANKLIN	7,319	13	7,332	965,310.86	939.00	966,249.86
FREMONT	2,890	0	2,890	328,783.71	0.00	328,783.71
GREENE	6,105	41	6,146	757,037.88	4,191.00	761,228.88
GRUNDY	5,991	74	6,065	788,447.57	8,059.17	796,506.74
GUTHRIE	4,899	54	4,953	657,303.96	5,288.29	662,592.25
HAMILTON	9,243	51	9,294	1,013,082.19	5,845.88	1,018,928.07
HANCOCK	8,830	23	8,853	1,092,477.19	2,935.07	1,095,412.26
HARDIN	6,888	28	6,916	830,628.62	2,442.00	833,070.62
HARRISON	5,619	89	5,708	720,633.14	10,237.15	730,870.29
HENRY	14,250	94	14,344	1,710,833.98	9,170.20	1,720,004.18
HOWARD	5,773	20	5,793	792,356.97	2,890.00	795,246.97
HUMBOLDT	5,659	47	5,706	702,283.24	6,541.00	708,824.24
IDA	1,594	29	1,623	204,301.28	3,428.00	207,729.28
IOWA	10,290	79	10,369	1,397,996.06	8,558.00	1,406,554.06
JACKSON	24,588	68	24,656	3,318,260.84	6,648.44	3,324,909.28
JASPER	29,557	204	29,761	3,853,388.49	18,459.55	3,871,848.04
JEFFERSON	16,120	82	16,202	2,038,797.03	8,956.00	2,047,753.03

NAME OF COUNTY	*** WEEKS *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL	*** BENEFITS PAID *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL
JOHNSON	28,989	343	29,332	3,689,321.19	26,656.35	3,715,977.54
JONES	15,062	130	15,192	1,984,864.97	15,814.00	2,000,678.97
KEOKUK	8,659	56	8,715	1,118,282.12	3,600.00	1,121,882.12
KOSSUTH	10,980	26	11,006	1,448,211.41	2,534.11	1,450,745.52
LEE	46,383	225	46,608	6,136,894.90	17,871.40	6,154,766.30
LINN	160,012	970	160,982	21,822,419.04	95,042.56	21,917,461.60
LOUISA	5,835	24	5,859	799,796.22	2,489.05	802,285.27
LUCAS	5,727	60	5,787	689,872.40	6,481.73	696,354.13
LYON	1,865	0	1,865	223,995.16	0.00	223,995.16
MADISON	6,828	157	6,985	939,368.09	16,211.59	955,579.68
MAHASKA	13,815	81	13,896	1,694,333.83	5,313.00	1,699,646.83
MARION	14,481	587	15,068	1,884,867.99	55,818.99	1,940,686.98
MARSHALL	34,727	195	34,922	4,619,460.05	15,740.41	4,635,200.46
MILLS	3,056	29	3,085	368,511.43	2,857.20	371,368.63
MITCHELL	7,226	38	7,264	969,535.56	4,595.00	974,130.56
MONONA	5,331	37	5,368	667,518.55	5,249.00	672,767.55
MONROE	11,046	104	11,150	1,448,714.38	10,822.14	1,459,536.52
MONTGOMERY	6,581	30	6,611	831,113.01	3,709.00	834,822.01
MUSCATINE	26,199	149	26,348	3,438,584.07	16,212.57	3,454,796.64
O BRIEN	5,140	23	5,163	629,378.00	2,853.00	632,231.00
OSCEOLA	3,027	2	3,029	356,103.93	310.00	356,413.93
PAGE	10,961	66	11,027	1,276,419.07	8,065.70	1,284,484.77
PALO ALTO	5,850	51	5,901	762,654.60	5,255.00	767,909.60
PLYMOTH	8,597	22	8,619	1,031,445.08	879.36	1,032,324.44
POCAHONTAS	5,459	25	5,484	711,502.34	2,860.00	714,362.34
POLK	231,926	2,527	234,453	30,426,857.87	255,816.23	30,682,674.10
POTTAWATTAMIE	29,947	351	30,298	3,597,926.84	33,179.80	3,631,106.64
POWESHIEK	12,027	88	12,115	1,540,641.45	7,779.40	1,548,420.85
RINGGOLD	2,367	16	2,383	268,241.05	1,967.55	270,208.60
SAC	11,394	19	11,413	1,507,511.36	1,166.85	1,508,678.21
SCOTT	137,859	1,187	139,046	18,996,597.70	118,229.33	19,114,827.03
SHELBY	4,525	24	4,549	575,362.41	2,547.00	577,909.41
SIOUX	9,225	56	9,281	1,134,112.85	8,167.00	1,142,279.85
STORY	27,480	253	27,733	3,534,532.74	26,994.73	3,561,527.47
TAMA	5,632	31	5,663	753,671.53	3,151.68	756,823.21
TAYLOR	2,581	22	2,603	314,695.37	1,512.00	316,207.37
UNION	5,850	35	5,885	713,013.80	4,203.13	717,216.93
VAN BUREN	6,961	50	7,011	898,627.34	1,840.87	900,468.21
WAPELLO	35,947	271	36,218	4,646,287.21	26,169.63	4,672,456.84
WARREN	16,319	252	16,571	2,199,967.13	26,916.13	2,226,883.26
WASHINGTON	12,037	77	12,114	1,530,028.83	6,642.87	1,536,671.70
WAYNE	3,165	42	3,207	360,833.37	2,749.32	363,582.69
WEBSTER	30,718	245	30,963	3,941,039.14	26,398.76	3,967,437.90
WINNEBAGO	7,060	46	7,106	825,500.04	3,678.39	829,178.43
WINESHIEK	10,464	89	10,553	1,270,130.27	10,080.05	1,280,210.32
WOODBURY	62,367	781	63,148	7,568,144.92	81,326.43	7,649,471.35
WORTH	4,863	42	4,905	585,453.05	2,337.12	587,790.17
WRIGHT	7,134	72	7,206	823,307.27	7,838.20	831,145.47
INTERSTATE	58,372	958	59,330	7,885,971.37	111,119.65	7,997,091.02
GRAND TOTAL --------	2,218,692	17,545	2,236,237	292,906,783.08	1,829,920.03	294,736,703.11

UI BENEFITS ARE PAID UNDER THE IOWA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM.
FEDERAL BENEFITS ARE PAID UNDER THE PROGRAM OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN.
OUT OF STATE BENEFITS ARE THOSE PAYMENTS MADE TO NON-RESIDENTS WHO WORKED IN IOWA AND FILE CLAIMS IN IOWA.
INTERSTATE BENEFITS ARE THOSE PAYMENTS MADE TO NON-RESIDENTS WHO WORKED IN IOWA AND FILE CLAIMS IN OTHER STATES

01/19/83 EXTENDED BENEFITS NUI244

NUMBER OF WEEKS COMPENSATED AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID UNDER THE STATE AND FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS BY COUNTY, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1982

NAME OF COUNTY	*** WEEKS *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL	*** BENEFITS PAID *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL
OUT OF STATE	16,763	416	17,179	2,335,611.68	53,741.80	2,389,353.48
ADAIR	357	0	357	42,975.40	0.00	42,975.40
ADAMS	197	0	197	19,222.73	0.00	19,222.73
ALLAMAKEE	1,060	34	1,094	110,121.02	4,227.28	114,348.30
APPANOOSE	2,825	53	2,878	326,729.40	5,154.88	331,884.28
AUDUBON	313	3	316	34,086.76	366.00	34,452.76
BENTON	4,105	18	4,123	553,887.31	773.00	554,660.31
BLACK HAWK	26,084	393	26,477	3,313,384.08	37,449.48	3,350,833.56
BOONE	1,495	19	1,514	177,681.51	2,523.00	180,204.51
BREMER	2,527	21	2,548	330,493.96	1,800.99	332,294.95
BUCHANAN	2,471	2	2,473	318,063.12	278.00	318,341.12
BUENA VISTA	2,074	1	2,075	284,965.04	146.00	285,111.04
BUTLER	1,871	0	1,871	239,531.04	0.00	239,531.04
CALHOUN	672	2	674	76,683.90	282.00	76,965.90
CARROLL	2,228	11	2,239	265,800.00	700.68	266,500.68
CASS	698	0	698	75,981.14	0.00	75,981.14
CEDAR	1,022	11	1,033	124,415.85	708.53	125,124.38
CERRO GORDO	4,690	90	4,780	539,263.70	10,192.74	549,456.44
CHEROKEE	698	2	700	81,291.66	184.00	81,475.66
CHICKASAW	1,802	42	1,844	223,272.38	4,363.03	227,635.41
CLARKE	1,068	16	1,084	118,327.07	827.33	119,154.40
CLAY	1,025	7	1,032	123,470.91	850.34	124,321.25
CLAYTON	2,275	32	2,307	278,614.63	3,532.55	282,147.18
CLINTON	7,055	32	7,087	906,251.88	3,434.00	909,685.88
CRAWFORD	895	15	910	101,996.38	1,197.79	103,194.17
DALLAS	2,413	41	2,454	306,941.07	3,386.34	310,327.41
DAVIS	1,054	5	1,059	138,870.54	198.00	139,068.54
DECATUR	546	0	546	60,623.24	0.00	60,623.24
DELAWARE	2,047	28	2,075	255,619.05	1,683.97	257,303.02
DES MOINES	7,446	91	7,537	911,898.85	8,696.24	920,595.09
DICKINSON	988	10	998	105,067.50	835.21	105,902.71
DUBUQUE	19,381	153	19,534	2,516,041.35	13,411.56	2,529,452.91
EMMET	824	0	824	95,442.49	0.00	95,442.49
FAYETTE	2,542	42	2,584	295,347.90	3,999.28	299,347.18
FLOYD	2,234	11	2,245	278,151.52	578.00	278,729.52
FRANKLIN	814	0	814	103,295.77	0.00	103,295.77
FREMONT	301	0	301	29,804.08	0.00	29,804.08
GREENE	910	0	910	108,469.81	0.00	108,469.81
GRUNDY	747	31	778	95,213.63	4,081.00	99,294.63
GUTHRIE	703	4	707	88,643.11	248.00	88,891.11
HAMILTON	1,052	5	1,057	118,158.39	549.00	118,707.39
HANCOCK	986	40	1,026	117,751.34	4,313.43	122,064.77
HARDIN	871	0	871	91,258.63	0.00	91,258.63
HARRISON	610	4	614	71,832.90	576.00	72,408.90
HENRY	1,944	16	1,960	229,417.64	2,102.00	231,519.64
HOWARD	758	0	758	94,073.58	0.00	94,073.58
HUMBOLDT	580	9	589	69,784.46	1,206.00	70,990.46
IDA	141	2	143	14,429.85	268.00	14,697.85
IOWA	1,308	1	1,309	171,251.69	46.00	171,297.69
JACKSON	3,603	16	3,619	465,431.28	1,770.00	467,201.28
JASPER	4,246	44	4,290	514,987.13	3,878.16	518,865.29
JEFFERSON	2,212	7	2,219	254,005.39	230.00	254,235.39

NAME OF COUNTY	*** WEEKS *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL	*** BENEFITS PAID *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL
JOHNSON	3,943	40	3,983	494,135.21	1,742.00	495,877.21
JONES	1,652	30	1,682	206,969.86	4,176.00	211,145.86
KEOKUK	1,365	0	1,365	163,387.68	0.00	163,387.68
KOSSUTH	1,276	2	1,278	151,724.93	144.00	151,868.93
LEE	6,944	12	6,956	855,210.98	1,447.00	856,657.98
LINN	24,985	263	25,248	3,227,682.36	21,737.13	3,249,419.49
LOUISA	549	11	560	63,286.44	550.00	63,836.44
LUCAS	925	13	938	103,490.63	1,215.21	104,705.84
LYON	229	0	229	25,147.90	0.00	25,147.90
MADISON	965	19	984	125,142.58	2,023.54	127,166.12
MAHASKA	2,250	7	2,257	258,289.41	938.00	259,227.41
MARION	1,666	204	1,870	199,935.39	21,448.10	221,383.49
MARSHALL	3,752	53	3,805	438,483.59	5,662.55	444,146.14
MILLS	309	16	325	35,333.21	1,503.00	36,836.21
MITCHELL	648	0	648	76,884.46	0.00	76,884.46
MONONA	716	7	723	88,111.31	840.00	88,951.31
MONROE	2,065	6	2,071	260,082.54	804.00	260,886.54
MONTGOMERY	656	0	656	73,886.38	0.00	73,886.38
MUSCATINE	2,749	15	2,764	323,194.76	360.00	323,554.76
O BRIEN	556	0	556	58,277.80	0.00	58,277.80
OSCEOLA	510	0	510	57,389.49	0.00	57,389.49
PAGE	1,433	33	1,466	153,155.91	4,239.79	157,395.70
PALO ALTO	713	22	735	86,765.49	2,559.00	89,324.49
PLYMOTH	1,182	10	1,192	128,929.22	427.68	129,356.90
POCAHONTAS	564	0	564	74,792.21	0.00	74,792.21
POLK	37,467	578	38,045	4,668,338.29	51,914.83	4,720,253.12
POTTAWATTAMIE	3,605	53	3,658	429,659.09	3,547.21	433,206.30
POWESHIEK	1,071	5	1,076	123,540.70	445.00	123,985.70
RINGGOLD	226	0	226	22,832.52	0.00	22,832.52
SAC	1,153	17	1,170	144,777.26	1,994.00	146,771.26
SCOTT	17,015	292	17,307	2,175,321.12	29,448.99	2,204,770.11
SHELBY	445	0	445	50,056.28	0.00	50,056.28
SIOUX	1,198	15	1,213	142,662.43	2,034.00	144,696.43
STORY	2,466	46	2,512	294,975.70	4,358.37	299,334.07
TAMA	710	5	715	89,405.28	185.00	89,590.28
TAYLOR	242	0	242	26,780.91	0.00	26,780.91
UNION	803	10	813	89,106.81	944.57	90,051.38
VAN BUREN	1,046	5	1,051	129,398.31	18.00	129,416.31
WAPELLO	7,829	91	7,920	993,442.32	9,190.53	1,002,632.85
WARREN	2,295	26	2,321	301,598.43	3,328.31	304,926.74
WASHINGTON	1,197	35	1,232	139,977.07	4,006.61	143,983.68
WAYNE	549	6	555	59,715.34	900.00	60,615.34
WEBSTER	4,523	91	4,614	520,962.82	9,094.06	530,056.88
WINNEBAGO	809	10	819	88,772.37	590.00	89,362.37
WINESHIEK	1,195	52	1,247	121,179.53	6,112.63	127,292.16
WOODBURY	8,074	218	8,292	912,599.65	22,379.52	934,979.17
WORTH	565	0	565	59,561.21	0.00	59,561.21
WRIGHT	759	0	759	80,358.56	0.00	80,358.56
INTERSTATE	6,105	180	6,285	805,993.95	18,814.88	824,808.83
GRAND TOTAL --------	311,480	4,278	315,758	38,804,640.43	425,913.12	39,230,553.55

EXTENDED BENEFITS - UI PAYMENTS ARE PAID TO CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR REGULAR UI PAYMENTS DURING THE PERIOD EXTENDED BENEFITS IS TRIGGERED ON. FEDERAL BENEFITS ARE PAID UNDER THE PROGRAM OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN. OUT OF STATE BENEFITS ARE THOSE PAYMENTS MADE TO NON-RESIDENTS WHO WORKED IN IOWA AND FILE CLAIMS IN IOWA. INTERSTATE BENEFITS ARE THOSE PAYMENTS TO NON-RESIDENTS WHO WORKED IN IOWA AND FILE CLAIMS IN OTHER STATES.

NUMBER OF WEEKS COMPENSATED AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID UNDER THE STATE AND FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS BY COUNTY, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1982

NAME OF COUNTY	*** WEEKS *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL	*** BENEFITS PAID *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL
OUT OF STATE	12,698	103	12,801	1,838,967.02	13,190.00	1,852,157.02
ADAIR	76	0	76	9,689.00	0.00	9,689.00
ADAMS	59	0	59	4,644.75	0.00	4,644.75
ALLAMAKEE	470	19	489	50,200.08	2,192.61	52,392.69
APPANCOSE	1,747	55	1,802	208,189.38	6,551.78	214,741.16
AUDUBON	114	0	114	13,754.43	0.00	13,754.43
BENTON	2,200	10	2,210	312,242.61	490.00	312,732.61
BLACK HAWK	19,763	124	19,887	2,670,528.70	15,148.50	2,685,677.20
BOONE	944	15	959	123,949.27	1,380.00	125,329.27
BREMER	1,796	0	1,796	251,742.05	0.00	251,742.05
BUCHANAN	1,771	0	1,771	241,581.55	0.00	241,581.55
BUENA VISTA	811	2	813	107,512.23	227.00	107,739.23
BUTLER	1,323	8	1,331	179,793.71	166.33	179,960.04
CALHOUN	418	0	418	53,679.95	0.00	53,679.95
CARROLL	772	0	772	94,395.27	0.00	94,395.27
CASS	197	1	198	22,910.51	177.00	23,087.51
CEDAR	672	4	676	87,590.55	16.00	87,606.55
CERRO GORDO	2,374	29	2,403	290,403.39	2,059.94	292,463.33
CHEROKEE	202	0	202	22,720.15	0.00	22,720.15
CHICKASAW	1,106	10	1,116	149,036.52	1,350.00	150,386.52
CLARKE	498	6	504	61,361.33	228.00	61,589.33
CLAY	427	7	434	51,255.00	899.00	52,154.00
CLAYTON	1,782	0	1,782	233,262.61	0.00	233,262.61
CLINTON	4,661	9	4,670	599,460.40	834.00	600,294.40
CRAWFORD	374	0	374	42,747.48	0.00	42,747.48
DALLAS	1,243	39	1,282	163,069.99	3,905.00	166,974.99
DAVIS	417	3	420	53,357.05	51.00	53,408.05
DECATUR	298	0	298	34,785.05	0.00	34,785.05
DELAWARE	1,382	0	1,382	182,470.18	0.00	182,470.18
DES MOINES	4,532	27	4,559	570,452.52	3,060.35	573,512.87
DICKINSON	432	0	432	49,632.16	0.00	49,632.16
DUBUQUE	14,802	46	14,848	2,050,580.54	4,003.94	2,054,584.48
EMMET	384	0	384	48,442.12	0.00	48,442.12
FAYETTE	1,549	10	1,559	197,685.12	1,196.00	198,881.12
FLOYD	1,713	4	1,717	235,212.83	136.00	235,348.83
FRANKLIN	522	0	522	69,125.47	0.00	69,125.47
FREMONT	166	0	166	18,082.68	0.00	18,082.68
GREENE	429	0	429	52,860.99	0.00	52,860.99
GRUNDY	452	0	452	64,004.82	0.00	64,004.82
GUTHRIE	300	0	300	41,045.49	0.00	41,045.49
HAMILTON	474	0	474	53,257.54	0.00	53,257.54
HANCOCK	467	13	480	55,024.46	2,028.00	57,052.46
HARDIN	460	0	460	51,931.76	0.00	51,931.76
HARRISON	275	2	277	35,752.35	292.00	36,044.35
HENRY	832	0	832	101,543.33	0.00	101,543.33
HOWARD	389	0	389	53,082.06	0.00	53,082.06
HUMBOLDT	232	2	234	29,099.23	268.00	29,367.23
IDA	77	0	77	9,780.33	0.00	9,780.33
IOWA	497	3	500	66,839.44	408.00	67,247.44
JACKSON	2,659	9	2,668	371,208.79	1,074.00	372,282.79
JASPER	2,215	31	2,246	273,669.09	2,494.05	276,163.14
JEFFERSON	1,057	6	1,063	124,109.17	824.00	124,933.17

NAME OF COUNTY	*** WEEKS *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL	*** BENEFITS PAID *** UI	FEDERAL	TOTAL
JOHNSON	1,874	11	1,885	237,016.95	1,451.00	238,467.95
JONES	1,309	7	1,316	172,585.37	1,022.00	173,607.37
KEOKUK	587	0	587	70,695.67	0.00	70,695.67
KOSSUTH	527	0	527	66,730.96	0.00	66,730.96
LEE	4,825	6	4,831	626,328.32	456.00	626,784.32
LINN	15,798	85	15,883	2,132,565.06	7,454.00	2,140,019.06
LOUISA	339	0	339	44,277.27	0.00	44,277.27
LUCAS	586	0	586	68,903.15	0.00	68,903.15
LYON	82	0	82	9,442.08	0.00	9,442.08
MADISON	464	0	464	63,998.90	0.00	63,998.90
MAHASKA	994	0	994	115,983.65	0.00	115,983.65
MARION	1,047	106	1,153	128,562.06	10,595.68	139,157.74
MARSHALL	2,494	8	2,502	311,932.04	948.00	312,880.04
MILLS	112	4	116	12,434.99	408.00	12,842.99
MITCHELL	379	0	379	51,735.00	0.00	51,735.00
MONONA	352	1	353	40,082.44	120.00	40,202.44
MONROE	1,468	4	1,472	198,464.82	348.00	198,812.82
MONTGOMERY	393	0	393	47,408.12	0.00	47,408.12
MUSCATINE	1,552	0	1,552	190,976.04	0.00	190,976.04
O BRIEN	233	0	233	25,559.68	0.00	25,559.68
OSCEOLA	203	0	203	25,454.00	0.00	25,454.00
PAGE	710	20	730	74,684.04	3,020.00	77,704.04
PALO ALTO	333	4	337	39,664.88	624.00	40,288.88
PLYMOTH	538	0	538	61,775.12	0.00	61,775.12
POCAHONTAS	332	0	332	44,457.97	0.00	44,457.97
POLK	21,659	222	21,881	2,799,789.95	24,050.78	2,823,840.73
POTTAWATTAMIE	1,368	34	1,402	163,399.74	2,462.00	165,861.74
POWESHIEK	494	0	494	55,188.34	0.00	55,188.34
RINGGOLD	159	6	165	19,396.52	906.00	20,302.52
SAC	942	9	951	128,248.61	1,340.00	129,588.61
SCOTT	11,127	182	11,309	1,496,669.45	18,625.37	1,515,294.82
SHELBY	104	0	104	14,310.00	0.00	14,310.00
SIOUX	352	0	352	40,366.84	0.00	40,366.84
STORY	1,520	15	1,535	200,026.59	1,507.00	201,533.59
TAMA	504	0	504	63,668.08	0.00	63,668.08
TAYLOR	140	0	140	15,199.44	0.00	15,199.44
UNION	540	11	551	66,829.52	944.57	67,774.09
VAN BUREN	394	8	402	47,914.90	488.00	48,402.90
WAPELLO	3,473	25	3,498	423,925.07	1,473.00	425,398.07
WARREN	1,366	17	1,383	180,822.31	1,928.00	182,750.31
WASHINGTON	508	18	526	65,612.29	2,668.00	68,280.29
WAYNE	230	0	230	28,890.19	0.00	28,890.19
WEBSTER	1,961	31	1,992	231,645.30	2,510.57	234,155.87
WINNEBAGO	257	0	257	31,648.94	0.00	31,648.94
WINESHIEK	576	3	579	63,715.98	438.00	64,153.98
WOODBURY	4,251	75	4,326	508,232.08	5,473.50	513,705.58
WORTH	276	0	276	29,139.38	0.00	29,139.38
WRIGHT	360	4	364	39,792.14	508.00	40,300.14
INTERSTATE	4,817	79	4,896	644,610.23	8,065.12	652,675.35
GRAND TOTAL --------	190,419	1,592	192,011	24,998,482.97	164,485.09	25,162,968.06

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION - UI PAYMENTS ARE PAID TO CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR ENTITLEMENT UNDER THE IOWA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM AND APPLICABLE EXTENDED BENEFITS. FEDERAL BENEFITS ARE PAID TO CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR ENTITLEMENT UNDER THE PROGRAMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN. OUT OF STATE BENEFITS ARE THOSE PAYMENTS MADE TO NON-RESIDENTS WHO WORKED IN IOWA AND FILE CLAIMS IN IOWA. INTERSTATE BENEFITS ARE THOSE PAYMENTS TO NON-RESIDENTS WHO WORKED IN IOWA AND FILE CLAIMS IN OTHER STATES.

APPENDIX D

JOB SERVICE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SOURCES

	CONTACT:	AREA CODE (515)
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR Statistical data on the existing status of women and minority groups in the labor market. Aids employers in developing plans for hiring members of these groups. Available for the State, MSA's, Counties, and selected cities.	J. Culp	281-8179
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION Statistical and analytical presentation of labor market data for the State, Balance-of-State, and major labor market areas.	M. Blank	281-5197
CAREER GUIDES Complete information on qualifications and requirements for jobs in various occupational fields. Currently available: Computer Science, Clerical, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate. Two related occupations cross occupational fields: Licensed Occupations in Iowa, and Opportunities in Apprenticeship. Revised periodically.	A. Wagner	281-8183
COMMUTING PATTERNS IN IOWA Comprehensive statistical study of commuting patterns of Iowa's work force. Prepared decennially.	J. Gillaspey	281-8179
COMPENSATION BY COUNTY Monthly information on the number of weeks compensated and amounts of benefit payment. Available for the State and Counties.	R. Schutt	281-8178
COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES Information provided annually on covered employment and wages reported by employers subject to the Iowa Employment Security Law. Available for the State and Counties.	R. Schutt	281-8178
IOWA LABOR SUPPLY/DEMAND ANALYSIS Information regarding Job Service applicants, job openings, and placements. Available for the State and selected labor market areas. Published quarterly.	M. Blank	281-5197

	CONTACT:	AREA CODE (515)
LABOR AREA SUMMARY Concise overview of economic and employment conditions. Available for various labor market areas. Published monthly and/or quarterly.	L. Venenga	281-8182
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY Description of the publications available from the Research & Analysis Department. Contains information on Job Service operations and labor market terminology.	A. Wagner	281-8183
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (OES) SURVEY Estimates of occupational employment by industry. Different industrial segments are surveyed each year in a 3-year cycle.	J. Erickson	281-3439
OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK Tabular and narrative discussion of employment projections for 1985. Published biennially for the State and MSA's.	A. Wagner	281-8183
WAGE SURVEYS Report containing prevailing salary standards for various occupations. Available for the State, MSA's and selected labor market areas.	J. Gillaspey	281-8179